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MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1939.

日四廿月十

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British Navy Takes Full Revenge

DISASTROUS WEEK-END FOR U-BOATS

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The dramatic story of how a German U-Boat fell into a carefully-laid trap by British warships off the coast of Britain is now revealed.

The failure of the U-boat to reach its objective was due to the watchfulness of the crew of a small fishing smack who saw the submarine in moonlight slipping stealthily along the coast and immediately reported its presence to the naval authorities.

The U-boat commander, lulled into a false sense of security, made his way to carry out his mission when, as pre-arranged, warships and searching craft swooped upon the submarine and destroyed it with depth charges.

Sunk By Plane

The pilot flying a Coastal Command aircraft was 150 miles from land when he sighted a minute object on the horizon eight miles distant.

With his binoculars, he was able to satisfy himself that it was an enemy submarine, apparently of the ocean-going type.

So that he might approach unobserved, the pilot climbed into a cloudbank and stalked his quarry from there.

The U-boat's crew heard the aircraft's engines too late.

The pilot swooped towards his target and released a bomb.

Before the submarine could fully submerge, a direct hit was scored. The bomb exploded at the base of the conning tower.

No Survivors

The aircraft remained over the position for five minutes to look for survivors, but none was seen.

When the aircraft left, a long oval patch of bubbling, foaming water covered the spot where the submarine had been.

Two members of the British Cabinet, Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Hailford, were visiting the R.A.F. Coastal Command Headquarters when a wireless message announcing the destruction of the submarine was received from the aircraft.

Trawler Sinks Two

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Three German submarines were reported to have been sunk during the last two days.

A Grimsby trawler is stated to have accounted for two.

The captain of the British steamer Stonepool, which was attacked by a U-boat, said that the German submarine was later destroyed by a British warship.

Half Nazi Fleet Gone

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
PARIS, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—French naval circles believe that Germany has already lost half the effective submarines she possessed at the beginning of the war.

Some quarters estimate that the losses are 35, but authoritative circles put the figure at about 30.

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK BY MINE

PARIS, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The French steamer, Floride, 7,030 tons, struck a German mine.

She was later beached near an unnamed French port.

Two men were killed.

Same Old Methods

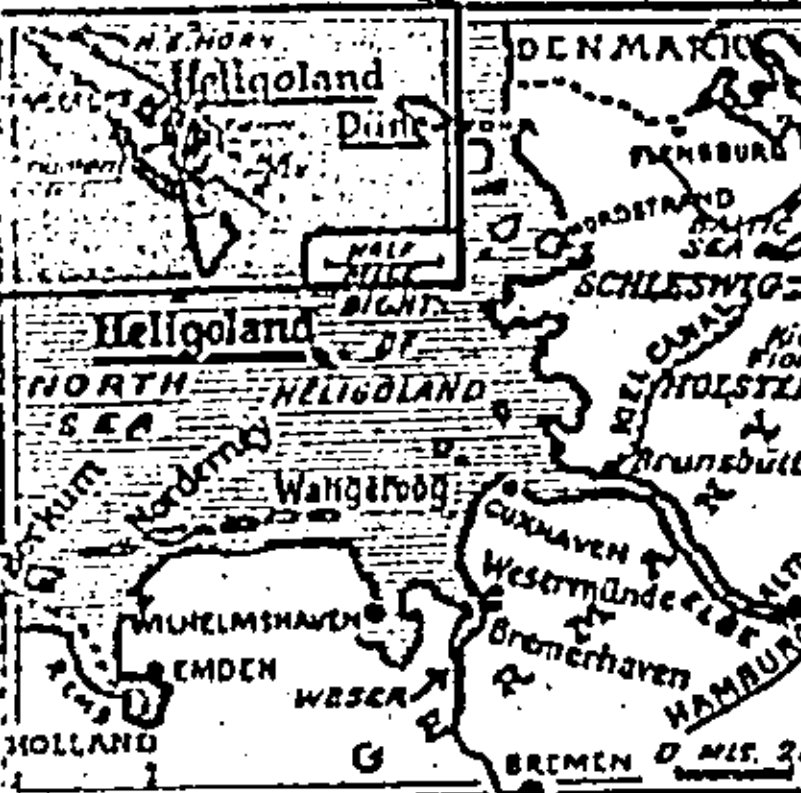
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
KAUNAS, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Fifty-three Jewish inhabitants in Warsaw have been executed on a charge of resisting German soldiers, according to a Berlin telegram received here.

DEATH RAINED ON KWANGSI TOWNS

KWEILIN, Dec. 4 (Central).—For the third successive day Kwelin was attacked from the air by six Japanese bombers yesterday morning. The raiding planes made Hwangshai, a suburb centre on the southwestern part of the city, their main target and dropped more than 40 bombs in several relays.

A checkup afterwards showed that one civilian was killed and four wounded, while more than a dozen huts were destroyed.

In addition to Kwelin, Japanese planes bombed Pingyang, Luchow, Hwangshai and several other towns in Kwangsi in the morning and Kwelin in the afternoon. Damage sustained at these places was small.



The scene of the reported attack by R.A.F. aircraft is shown above.

Another Attack On Heligoland

R. A. F. PLANES HIT NAZI WARSHIPS

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—A strong formation of R.A.F. bombers attacked German warships in the vicinity of Heligoland, obtaining direct hits with heavy bombs, the Air Ministry announced today.

The announcement adds that all British machines returned safely.

One Messerschmidt was the only enemy machine encountered.

It was shot down.

The announcement further adds that a coastal reconnaissance plane, in a surprise attack, destroyed a German submarine.

DARTMOOR ESCAPE

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Two prisoners made a daring escape from Dartmoor Prison early today.

They sawed window bars and climbed a wall in making their escape.

A hundred police and soldiers, scouring the moors.

Captured 7 Hours Later

The prisoners were captured seven hours after the escape.

The men called at a farm eight miles from the prison and asked for food.

Then they gave themselves up.

SHOCK FOR NAZIS

May Lose Out Over New Soviet Move

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The prevailing view in official circles is that an understanding exists between Hitler and Stalin regarding their spheres of influence in Northern Europe.

It is felt, however, that Berlin may be chagrined at the clumsy manner in which Stalin is extending the Soviet sphere of influence.

Germany is likely to suffer from the following effects:

1.—Owing to the Soviet using up the war supplies which Germany expected would be available for her;

2.—The Finnish war is alleged to be revealing serious weaknesses in the Red Army which have cast doubt on the value of Soviet military aid to Germany;

3.—The Soviet onslaught has aroused violent indignation against the totalitarian states among neutrals, including the United States.

SOVIET SQUADRON WIPED OUT

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The annihilation of a complete squadron of 12 Soviet bombers at Imatra is reported by a Helsingfors correspondent of the "Telegraaf."

The planes were trying to bomb a huge electricity plant which serves the whole of South Finland.

Anti-aircraft fire shot down 11 and the twelfth made a forced landing.

SOVIETS ADMIT STRONG FINNISH RESISTANCE

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Having recovered from the first blow, the Finns are "resisting more and more strongly," according to "Pravda."

This journal adds that the retreating enemy leave behind machine-guns and snipers concealed in bushes and crevices.

Railway bridges and empty houses all conceal mines as well as snipers.

One correspondent accuses the Finns of using poison gas.

Finnish Denial

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Soviet allegations that the Finns used poison gas are denied in an official communiqué, which adds that the flight of civilians in Northern Finland is being covered by five or six divisions which, according to an official statement, have recaptured Petsamo and have taken 800 prisoners.

Military observers think that the Finns may make a determined stand between Petsamo and Rovaniemi.

There is only one main road in this region which is easily blocked.

Long Resistance Envisaged

The Finns hope to maintain resistance for a long time in the bewildering maze of forests and lakes in Northern Finland.

Some Italian fighter planes are reported to have arrived in Finland today.

They are part of the order of 25 recently placed with Italy.

It is stated here that the Swedish steamer Brynhilde, which left Aabo for Sweden on Friday was machine-gunned by Soviet planes, but there were no casualties among the passengers who included 12 French women and children.

Helsingfors Quiet

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—While fighting continues on the eastern front, the capital has passed a relatively quiet day, and the people are cleaning up the debris.

A German steamer with 600 Germans aboard is not likely to leave until Monday, and its presence may be partly responsible for the inactivity of Soviet aircraft.

It is revealed that a woman pilot was among the crew of a Russian plane which was brought down after machine-gunning the streets of Helsingfors.

Mass Evacuation

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The Finns have ordered the population to evacuate the major towns throughout the country, according to a Helsingfors telegram, which was closed.

Gallantry Praised

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
ROME, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—News-paper headlines acclaim the gallantry of the Finns in their heroic resistance but state that there is little hope that they will be able long to withstand the Bolsheviks.

Stress is laid here on the Russian aims in south-eastern Europe which Italy has been working to counteract since the outbreak of war.

To Seek Settlement

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The Finnish news agency announced that the Cabinet decided on Sunday night that they will endeavour to obtain an amicable settlement with the Soviet if possible without violating the independence and the vital interests of Finland.

They have approached the Soviet through the Swedish Legation in Moscow.

Hitherto no reply has been received.

BALTIC STATES TO CONFAB

TALLINN, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The Foreign Ministers of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia are meeting here on December 7 and 8.

It is stated that the principal topic of discussion will be the economic situation, especially foreign trade in connection with the economic warfare.

42 Die In Big Kowloon Blaze

IT IS now established that at least 36 people lost their lives in the disastrous Shanghai Street blaze last night.

During this morning charred bodies were still being recovered from the debris of the two burnt-out tenements.

It is feared that the death toll will be at least 40, while a number of other people suffered injuries of a varying nature, some of them being serious.

The majority of those injured were people trapped in their houses or who chose hastily to leap over the verandahs into the street below.

Fatal leaps from the blazing houses were made by at least four people.

Death Toll Mounts

Latest official reports reveal that the casualties in the fire total 42 of whom 42 are dead and 22 are in Kowloon Hospital. Many of the latter are not expected to live.

A tragic feature is that nearly half the victims are children, under the age of 12 years.

Included in the dead are four female infants under four years of age and seven female girls between 4 and 12 years of age.

Many of the bodies recovered this morning were charred beyond recognition.

The fire was responsible for the highest death toll in many years.

Most of the bodies recovered this morning were buried deep in the debris of the gutted tenements, 42 Shanghai Street.

Several people were saved by magnificent work on the part of the Fire Brigade, which used jumping sheets to some effect. Firemen used ladders to carry other survivors down from the first and second floors.

Most of the survivors admitted to hospital gulped their injuries by jumping from the second floor to the pavement below.

LATEST

FIRE ABOARD E. & A. LINER

Ship's officers and members of the crew fought for over an hour last night to quell a fire aboard an Eastern and Australian liner in Kowloon Dock.

The outbreak occurred in the refrigerating chamber on No. 4 deck.

It is believed that the fire occurred through an explosion.

The outbreak commenced at 8.50 p.m., and outside assistance had to be called when it appeared that the ship's officers and crew would not be able to control it unaided.

The liner arrived from Australia last Thursday.

The extent of the damage was unknown when this edition went to press.

League And Finland

Special Meeting To Hear Appeal

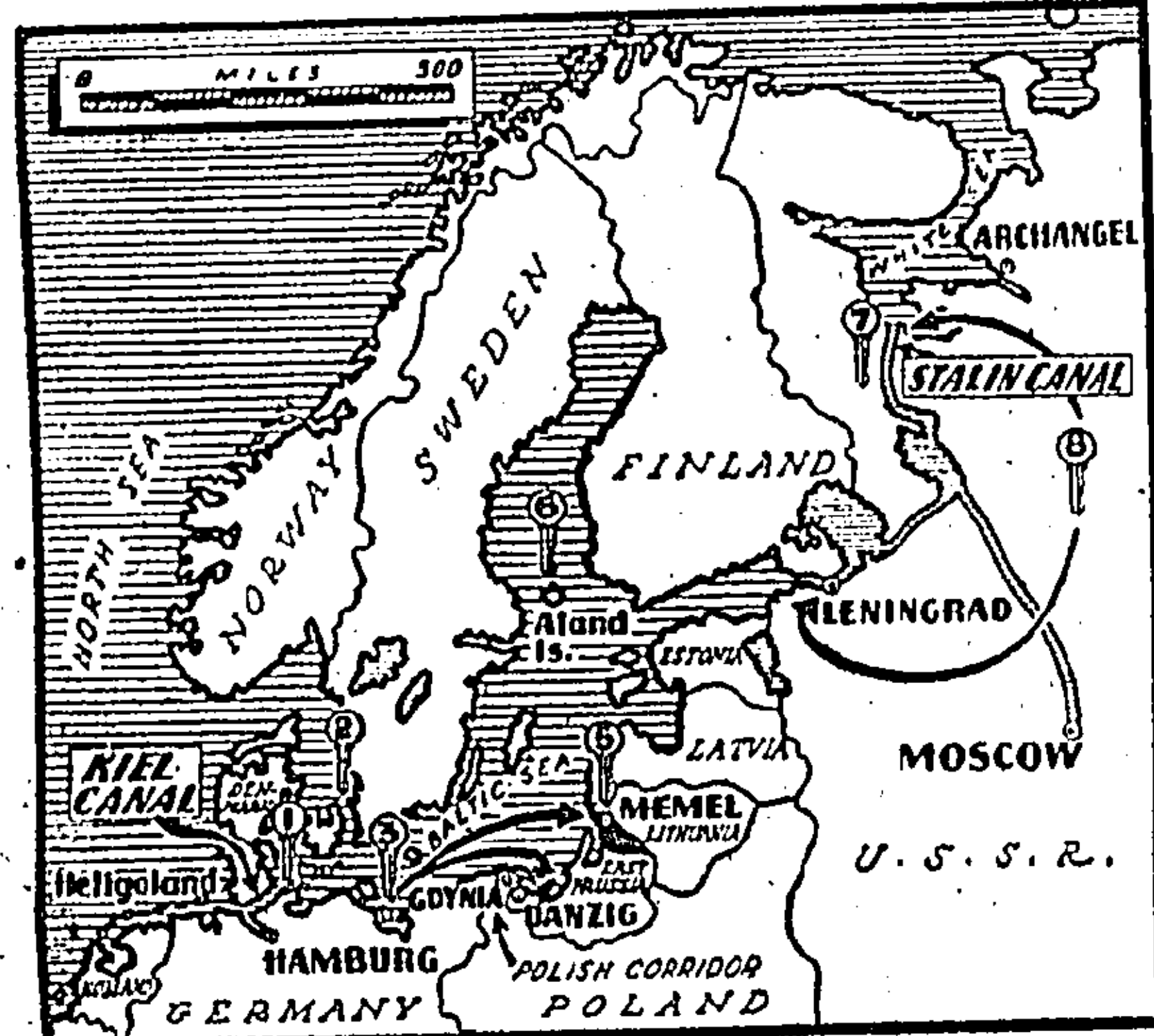
GENEVA, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—M. Joseph Averol, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, is calling a meeting of the League Council on December 9 in response to Finland's appeal.

According to a source close to Finnish circles here, the Finns hope to bring about a rupture in the diplomatic relations between the members of the League and Russia.

At the same time the Finns hope that the United States will lend her support, and thus influence the great powers to take a stronger attitude against Russia and to break off commercial relations.

The Finns call attention to the fact that Italy is still technically a member of the League, and that her years' notice only expires late this month.

KEY POINTS IN THE BALTIC



- 1.—Kiel Canal, Germany's U-Boat gateway between the North Sea and the Baltic.
- 2.—Exit to the North Sea flanked by Denmark and Norway.
- 3.—Germany's push eastward.
- 4.—Danzig and Gdynia, Polish ports seized by Germany.
- 5.—Memel, German-occupied port that was only exit to sea from Lithuania.
- 6.—Strategic Aaland Islands, which Russia covets.
- 7.—Stalin Canal, linking Russian navies in White Sea and Baltic.
- 8.—Short Soviet coastline, which Russia has extended by acquisition from Estonia and Latvia and which she will try to extend by war with Finland.

Tour of Finland Shows Reds have no Walk-over

(UP STAFF CORRESPONDENT)
HELSINGFORS, Dec. 3 (UP).—I have just finished a two-day trip to the Russian frontier area, and the industrial cities there are modern-ghost towns.

The industries, particularly paper and cellulose, are functioning 24 hours a day. But a child is a rarity. Blackouts are rigorous, and every window is sealed with cardboard.

At Virolahti, one of the world's biggest paper mills ceaselessly grinds out cellulose for export. At this factory, imitation silk for ladies' stockings and cloth for men's suits is ground out of the wood from Finland's forests.

A score of mills around the lakes and rivers bring an unending supply of raw materials. Copper mines provide sulphur for paper manufacture, and the copper ore is then refined with the same electric power which refines iron from other mines.

Long Arctic Nights

There is very little daylight in winter in Finland. Motor cars turn on their lights in the middle of the afternoon. The roads are narrow between the lakes, and any mechanical transport impossible except on them—and they are well guarded.

All the frontier Finns are happy over the coming of snow, which they expect to be an important aid in the campaign against Russia.

"There is not enough snow yet," they say, although several inches have fallen in the past three days.

The snow-covered forests in Finland hide many secrets of defence against the Russians.

The phantom figures of soldiers glide about, clad in white to blend with the landscape. While tents are pitched among the trees. The frontier forces are well armed with light machine-guns.

I saw airplanes fly overhead at

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Baguio Conference

Co-ordination Of Work
In The Far East

Manila, Dec. 2. Admiral T. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet of the United States, and Mr. Francis B. Sayre, the United States High Commissioner in the Philippines, conferred at Baguio for an hour to-day. Mr. C. Gauss, the United States Consul-General in Shanghai, and Mr. Edward Neville, the American Minister to Spain, however, did not attend the conference.

Mr. Sayre is non-committal regarding the conversations. He said they discussed the co-ordination of their work affecting the Far East. Admiral Hart and Mr. Sayre reviewed cables of the Philippine Military Academy this morning.

It is reported Mr. Sayre is returning to Manila on Sunday to prepare his twelve-day tour of political and economic inspection in the islands. Admiral Hart is expected to return to Manila next week. Mr. Gauss, who is remaining in the Philippines until the Christmas after which they will return to Shanghai.

Submarines Arrive

Manila, Dec. 2. A flotilla of 1,300-ton submarines arrived here to-day from Honolulu. Naval officials said it was a routine transfer and does not represent any reinforcement. However, six 900-ton submarines which are now stationed at Manila have not received orders to return to the United States. The flotilla left Honolulu on November 15, accompanied by the Tender Beaver.—United Press.

Italian Criticism

Rome, Dec. 2. The Popolo di Roma's New York Correspondent to-day describes the United States earnings from the sale of war materials throughout the world as "blood money" which will eventually destroy those making it. The correspondent cites as an example the United States selling \$500,000,000 worth of war materials to Japan since the outbreak of hostilities against China.

"Japan will use this material to destroy the United States economic and commercial influence in the Orient," he declares.—United Press.

Canadian Complaint

Victoria, B.C., Dec. 2. The Government is investigating complaints made by Canadian fishermen that armed crews from Japanese fishing boats expelled them from Galiano Island in the Straits of Georgia and set up fish curing sheds surrounded by armed guards. It is alleged that the Japanese forced the residents to detain a vessel being fired upon.—United Press.

EXPLOSION AT MINE

Tokyo, Dec. 2. Ten miners were killed and five others are missing as the result of a gas explosion in the coal mine at Mirito in the Hokkaido on Friday. Four miners have been rescued.—Domei.

HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. R. NOTICE

The public is hereby notified that Carnarvon Road between Cameron Road and Kimberly Road will be closed for repair from 5th December to 9th December, 1939 inclusive.

T. H. KING,
Commissioner of Police.
2nd December, 1939.
Hongkong.

HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

The Annual Meeting of the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children will be held in the Helena May Institute on Monday, December 11th at 5.30 p.m.

The Meeting is open to all persons interested in the work of the Society.

ANN CROZIER,
Hon. General Secretary.

Conserving Credit

Canberra, Dec. 3. Regulations governing customs import licences into Australia have been announced by the Commonwealth Government.

An official statement in connection with the new regulations which became effective on December 1 reads: "Customs (Imports) licence regulations operative December 1 authorise that of all importing goods, at present licences will only be required for goods originating in non-sterling countries."

The objective of these regulations are, first, that foreign exchange sold in accordance with their degrees of importance into four categories. Licences will be issued to individual importers during the first two months for particular commodities which have been graded into three categories on the basis of one-sixth of the value of imports of such commodities during the years 1938 to 1939, and the fourth category comprises list of goods in respect of which licences will not be issued for importations from non-sterling countries, which will be posted."

—Reuter Special.

Guide To Cinemas

"Stanley and Livingstone" (King's): A fine production with a noble idea well put over. It is a great piece of Push-and-Go journalism. The drama for the day's Stanley, ace reporter for James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the "New York Herald".

"Broadway Serenade" (Queen's): A musical comedy. A beautiful young girl tries to build up a small-time stick-up man into a master crook. The performance by newcomer Patricia Morrison, backed by experienced characterizations in material leading roles.

BRITAIN IS NOW PREPARED FOR BIG GERMAN OFFENSIVE

SUPPLIES ACCUMULATED DURING 2 MONTHS LULL

The Allied Armies are taking advantage of the lull in the operations on the Western Front to complete their preparations for meeting the expected German offensive which the bad weather has held up.

Below, Douglas Williams, Special Correspondent of the London "Daily Telegraph" with the British Army, describes the huge organisation to feed and supply the B.E.F., of nearly 200,000 men and between 20,000 and 30,000 vehicles. He states that:

No less than 46 days' reserve of food and a vast stock of ammunition has been built up for the Army in the field.

The magnificent confidence of the French troops in the Maginot Line is described to-day by our Special Correspondent with the French Army, Richard Capell, in his first despatch, which appears in the adjoining column.

70 TONS OF POLISH GOLD

PARIS. Seventy tons of Polish gold removed from Warsaw in the opening days of the war has arrived safely in Paris after a hazardous journey by truck, train, and ship over 6,000 miles.

Credit for the escape of the gold was given former Polish Finance Minister, Col Ignacy Matuzewski, who organised a convoy of trucks. They were ordinary trucks, it was said, since Colonel Matuzewski felt removed vehicles would have aroused too much suspicion.

[Seventy tons of gold would be worth about \$60,000,000 at the United States Treasury's price of \$35 an ounce.] According to Polish accounts, the trucks took the gold on the first stage of the journey from the vaults of the Bank of Poland to Rumania. A squadron of German planes, apparently having been informed of the removal, launched an unsuccessful attack on the caravan at the frontier.

Upon arrival in Rumania, the gold was transferred to a special train which raced to the Rumanian Black Sea port of Constanza, where a Turkish ship was waiting. A few hours after the vessel sailed off, the French Government, according to the accounts published here, warned Rumania not to let the gold get away "under any circumstances."

The little boat hung about the Eastern Mediterranean more than a week until the French Government arranged for it to go to Syria.

Clerks' Association

Organised for mutual assistance the Chinese Clerical Association held its second plenary session at the Luk Kwok Hotel yesterday.

About 200 members and friends sang the Chinese National Anthem, saluted a portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and observed three minutes' silence to meditate on the sufferings of the Chinese soldiers, before the formal business began.

The Association was formed last year, and its aims are to promote better friendship among its members and mutual assistance. The Association's premises are in Des Voeux Road Central. It has a register of more than 200 members.

Mr. Lee Ham-ping, the Chairman, said there has been all round improvement in the Association's activities. The members had contributed very generously for relief in China throughout the year.

A member of the Committee said that most of the members were employed in foreign firms and the treatment they received was questionable and requested the members to unite together.

"We should not frequent the dance halls and other base entertainments," he said, "but follow the path to advancement."

In conclusion he said that clerks of German firms who were unemployed because of the war had the sympathy of the Association, who were trying to find them new positions.

Normandie Not Returning

NEW YORK. Newspaper representatives who were allowed to visit the Normandie, which is expected to remain in New York for the duration of the war, found the French liner "packed in mothballs."

Fourteen huge barrels of mothballs had been used to preserve carpets, draperies and upholstery. Floors and corridors are covered with tarpaulins. Furniture and thousands of mattresses are stacked in huge piles.

About 600 members of the crew live aboard this "ghost-like ship," guard it against fire or possible attempts at sabotage.

FOUR MEALS A DAY FOR SOLDIERS

By DOUGLAS WILLIAMS,
"Daily Telegraph" Special War Correspondent

WITH THE B.E.F. IN FRANCE. Movements and maintenance are the key words of the "Q" branch of the British Expeditionary Force, and during an informal talk to-day Lt.-Gen. Lindsell, the Quartermaster-General of the Army in France, outlined to me the complicated duties imposed upon his department.

Every day nearly 200,000 men have to be fed and 600 tons of petrol supplied to keep the mechanical transport running.

The monthly requirements in weight to supply the army in the field with everything it needs amount to one-third of a ton per man, excluding such items as heavy railways or bridge equipment.

Food, ammunition and clothing are the main items, but scores of other things complete a list that would baffle the largest department store in London or New York.

In addition to all these, large reserve stores have to be built up at base supply depots to ensure supplies against the risk of air raids on home ports, on bases across the Channel, or on strategic railway centres in France which might momentarily handicap or delay the normal movement of material from the bases to the troops in the front sector.

3 Days' Food In Hand The initial task of moving the B.E.F. from England to its appointed bases in France, a journey of several hundred miles, was accomplished without a hitch, and one corps alone, so well did communications work, arrived at headquarters with no less than three days' supply of food in hand and 500 gallons of petrol in excess of its issue.

"That surplus material," said the Q.M.G. with a chuckle, "I have been trying to lay my hands on ever since!"

The Army in the field has already built up no less than 46 days' reserve food for all ranks and immense stocks of ammunition, the exact figures of which obviously cannot be given.

The chief desire of the Quartermaster-General's department is to give the soldier everything he wants, from gun boots to cigarettes and from duckboards to sugar in his tea.

But the force must remain mobile. The Army has spent the last 20 years trying to take the weight off the soldier's back and put it into lorries, but there is a limit to this.

At present the lorries attached to an army corps would, if strung out nose to tail, stretch 40 miles.

We have between 20,000 and 30,000 mechanical vehicles, and so perfect was maintenance on the journey from England to the front sectors that the breakdowns averaged less than one-third of one per cent.

An Extra Blanket As it is, however, an extra blanket has now been authorised to all ranks and they are already on trains despatched for all units.

It is interesting to note that in the French Army, by comparison, two men share one blanket.

But mobility must be maintained, and it is hoped that this important argument will be borne in mind by soldiers' relatives when they receive letters from the front complaining of the lack of this or that.

The British soldier to-day, as I have been able personally to observe, is better fed, better clothed and better treated than any other soldier in the world.

He has three or even four good meals a day. Breakfast, a hearty dinner, tea and, if the quartermaster of his unit knows his business, something tasty for supper in the evening.

He gets fresh meat every day brought up to railheads in refrigerated cars, bully beef only very now and then as a change of diet, fish in the shape of sardines or herrings frequently, and all the bread, tea, sugar, butter in season, cheese, jam and vegetables he can eat.

Watteau Thief Sentenced

PARIS.

SERGE BOUGOUSSAVSKY, 27-year-old Russian painter, charged with stealing Watteau's masterpiece "L'Indifferent" from the Louvre last June, has been sentenced by the Paris Correctional Court.

The jury condemned him to two years' imprisonment, five years' banishment from Paris and principal French towns and a fine of 3,000 francs (about £17).

Asked why he stole the picture, Bougoussavsky replied: "I was urged by enthusiasm and admiration for the Watteau. I thought I was fulfilling an artistic mission."

The mystery of the picture's disappearance was cleared up eight weeks after the theft, when it was returned to the police by Bougoussavsky who gave himself up.

The Deil's Awa' Wi' The Fifers

KAUCHTERMUCHTY (Fife).

KAUCHTERMUCHTY, the Englishman's nightmare, laid another claim to fame to-day by throwing overboard cherished traditions of Scottish Sabbatharianism, with a Sunday Town Council meeting.

Councillors went to the meeting in their Sunday blacks, for all the world as if they were going to the kirk, but behind the closed doors of the Town House they got down to the business of the borough's mundane affairs, unheeding the reproachful clangour of the church bells.

The black-out has this sin to answer for.

Started A Tariff

As many of the members are tradesmen, the Town Council can meet on week days only in the evenings, but the black-out has made this arrangement impossible.

So the Council of 12, led by their chairman, the manager of the local Co-operative Store decided to hold their monthly meetings on Sundays.

If any dare criticise, let it be remembered that it is not the first time that Auchtermuchty has proved its sturdy independence.

Not so long ago the town imposed a tariff on goods coming within the boundaries.

The scheme was abandoned, not because the Council surrendered to the storm of criticism which it evoked, but simply because it proved impracticable.

Robot Balloon Drops Leaflets Hourly

BERNE.

Swiss military authorities marvelled at a new German invention—a "robot pamphleteer."

They exhibited a balloon, 10 feet in diameter and equipped with a large clock operating a mechanism designed to drop propaganda pamphlets at hourly intervals. Apparently destined for France, the balloon was driven over the Swiss border by adverse winds and found by farmers in a field near Lake Constance.

For some reason, the Swiss said, the mechanism failed to release the packages of pamphlets still attached to the balloon. The pamphlets contained copies of Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech—printed in French.

POST OFFICE

Small Packet Post to all countries suspended.

Christmas and New Year Cards bearing not more than five written words and enclosed in open envelopes are accepted by the Post Office at the rate for printed matter, i.e. 5 cents per 2 ounces, for all countries. Hongkong, China and Macao at 2 cents per 2 ounces. Envelopes must not be closed.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 1 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m. Registered and Parcel Mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Amoy	Dec. 4
Japan	Dec. 4
Manila	Dec. 4
Salmon and Tournant	Dec. 4
Sandakan	Dec. 4
Calcutta, Straits and Saigon	Dec. 4
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 24th Nov.	Dec. 5
Australia and Manila	Dec. 5
Huiphong, Hoihow and Fort Bayard	Dec. 5
Japan	Dec. 5
Shanghai	Dec. 5
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 28th Nov.	Dec. 6
Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 28th Nov.	Dec. 6
Huiphong and Fort Bayard	Dec. 6
Shanghai	Dec. 6
Shanghai and Swatow	Dec. 6
Straits	Dec. 6
U.S.A. and Manila (San Francisco date, 11th November)	Dec. 6
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 29th November	Dec. 7
Canada, U.S.A. Japan and Shanghai (Vancouver B.C., 18th November)	Dec. 7
Japan and Shanghai	Dec. 7
Shanghai	Dec. 7
Straits and Saigon	Dec. 8
Tientsin	Dec. 8
Huiphong	Dec. 8
Sandakan	Dec. 10
Japan and Shanghai	Dec. 11
Manila	Dec. 11
Java and Manila	Dec. 12
Shanghai	Dec. 12
Straits	Dec. 12

OUTWARD MAILS

Monday, Dec. 4

Fort Bayard	1.30 p.m.
Parcels only for Straits	3.30 p.m.
Canton	7.00 p.m.
Swatow	Dec. 5
Batavia and Sourabaya	10.30 a.m.
Fort Bayard and Hoihow	1.30 p.m.
Huiphong	2 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Bombay, Beira, Laurence-Marques, East and South Africa	2.30 p.m.
Manila, Straits, Ceylon, India, Egypt and Europe via Brindisi—due Brindisi, 28th December	3.30 p.m.
G.P.O. and K.F.O.	Dec. 5, 2.45 p.m.
Reg.	Dec. 5, 3.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London, 19th Dec.	K.F.O.
Reg.	Dec. 5, 5 p.m.
Ord.	Dec. 5, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.	Dec. 5, 5 p.m.
Reg.	Dec. 5, 5 p.m.
Ord.	Dec. 5, 5.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 11th December	K.F.O.
Reg.	Dec. 5, 5 p.m.
Ord.	Dec. 5, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.	Dec. 5, 5 p.m.
Reg.	Dec. 5, 5 p.m.
Ord.	Dec. 5, 5.30 p.m.
Japan	7.00 p.m.

Wednesday, Dec. 6

Sandakan	8.30 a.m.
Shanghai and Parcels	10.30 a.m.
Tientsin	10.30 a.m.
Amoy and Parcels only for Tientsin	2.30 p.m.
Air Mail for India-China, Iran, and France (Paris and Northern Provinces only) by the "Air France Airways Direct Service"—due Paris, 14th December	K.F.O.
Reg.	Dec. 6, 5.00 p.m.
Ord.	Dec. 6, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.	Dec. 6, 5.00 p.m.
Reg.	Dec. 6, 5.00 p.m.
Ord.	Dec. 6, 5.30 p.m.
Straits	Dec. 6, 7.00 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila-Guang Honoluh and U.S.A. by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 13th December	K.F.O.
Reg.	Dec. 6, 5 p.m.
Ord.	Dec. 6, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.	Dec. 6, 5 p.m.
Reg.	Dec. 6, 5 p.m.
Ord.	Dec. 6, 5.30 p.m.

Thursday, Dec. 7

Shanghai	2.30 p.m.
Salmon, Bangkok, Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar, Laurence-Marques and South Africa	3.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Egypt and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via Suez and London	3.30 p.m.
London, 11th January, 1940	3.30 p.m.
Parcels	Dec. 7, 3 p.m.
Reg.	Dec. 7, 5 p.m.
Ord.	Dec. 7, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.	Dec. 7, 3 p.m.
Reg.	Dec. 7, 3 p.m.
Ord.	Dec. 7, 5 p.m.

Friday, Dec. 8

Tourane	8.30 a.m.
Bangkok	10.30 a.m.
Shanghai	2.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London 17th December	K.F.O.
Reg.	Dec. 8, 5 p.m.
Ord.	Dec. 8, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O. and K.F.O.	Dec. 8, 5 p.m.
Reg.	Dec. 8, 5 p.m.
Ord.	Dec. 8, 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, Dec. 9

Amoy	9 a.m.
Huiphong	9.20 a.m.
Shanghai	9 a.m.
Canton	7 p.m.

Monday, Dec. 11

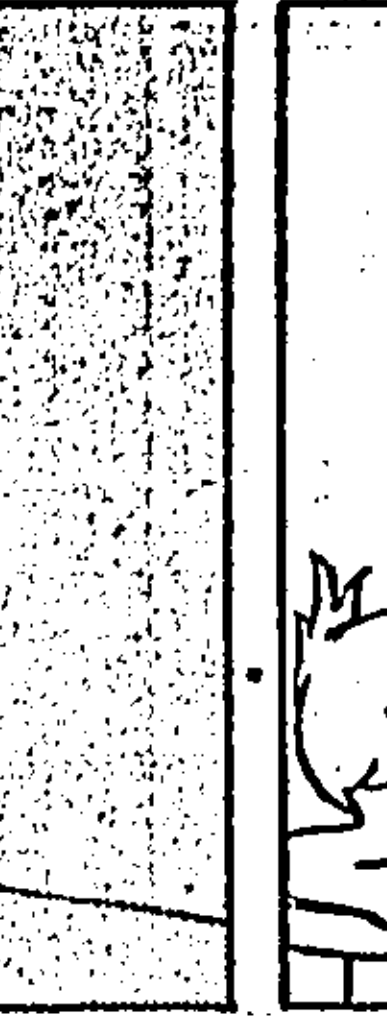
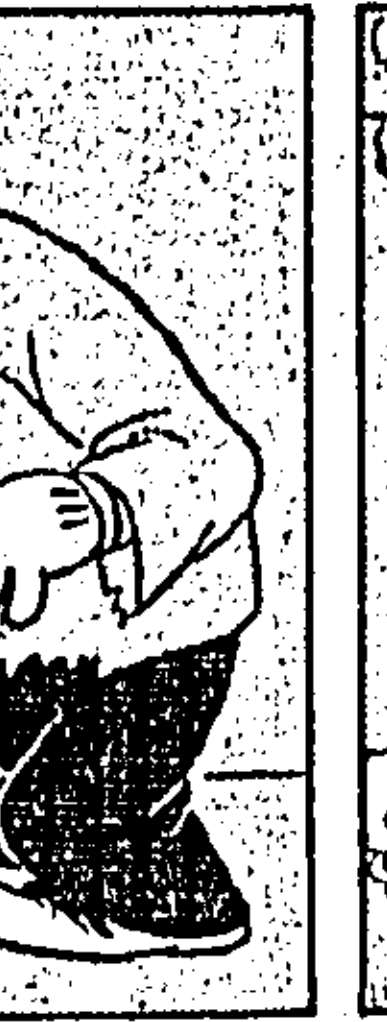
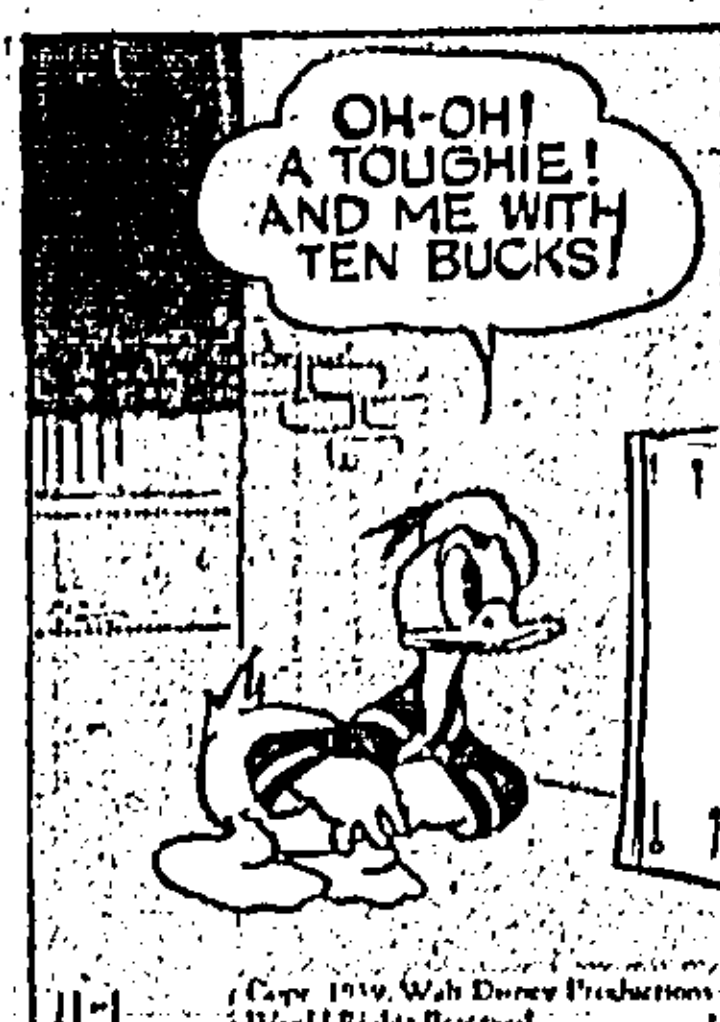
Canton	7 p.m.
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At School for 2 Minutes



More than 200 Romford, Essex, girls, pupils, at the County High School, are attending school for two minutes a week. The time is spent collecting from individual pigeon holes school-work left there by teachers, and leaving in baskets the previous week's work. The scheme has been arranged so that the work may go on while air-raid precautions are being carried out at the school. Above, studying the week's schedule of lessons.

MUZZLING
THE NAZI
SPIESGramophone Record
Hid A Message

INGENIOUS methods by which valuable information could be conveyed to the enemy will have little chance of succeeding now, for Mr. Hore-Belisha, the War Secretary, has made a new order to combat espionage.

This aims at the interception of vital messages written in code or invisible ink or concealed in ordinary articles of commerce.

It is known that the commonplace and apparently harmless service of news, advertisements, photography and literature might be adapted to the use of espionage. Familiar goods and commodities can also be employed to carry hidden messages.

A Hitler Speech

During the last war, it was disclosed that a person's paragraphs could serve a sinister purpose; that by means of a code, words could change their meaning, and the movements of men and ships could be detailed in a contribution to the correspondence column.

A gramophone record was found recently to be so manipulated that, beginning with a speech by Hitler, it ended with something quite different.

Like smugglers, spies are expert at concealment. Innocent-looking articles can contain messages that might mean the loss of a ship, the slaughter of a battalion, or the destruction of a munitions factory.

The new order supersedes that which prohibited the export and import, otherwise than by post, of certain prohibited articles to most neutral countries in Europe.

It also applies to the carrying and shipping of printed matter to all destinations outside the United Kingdom.

Now Enemy Countries

A permit is no longer required for conveying printed matter to any British Dominion, Colony or Mandated territory or Elre, France or any country in North or South America.

Passengers to or from countries other than those enumerated may convey "prohibited articles" without a permit, provided they are approved at the port of arrival or departure in the United Kingdom.

The list of prohibited countries has been altered by the removal of Slovakia, Denmark and Poland, which must now be treated as enemy countries, and by the addition of San Marino, Monaco, Andorra, Lichtenstein, and the Baltic States, Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

The scope of the order, broadly speaking, embraces all neutral countries in Europe, as well as China, Japan and Russia.

No prohibited matter can now be posted, carried or shipped to any of



The previous week's work being left by pupils for correction by their teachers.

Jamming
B.B.C. Foreign
Talks

Source Not Yet Traced

(By A Radio Correspondent)

Jamming of B.B.C. foreign language broadcasts on short waves has begun. Interference, apparently deliberate, is noticeable on the 49-metre broadcasts in German, Polish, Czech and Hungarian.

The source has not yet been established.

Hitherto one of the surprises of the war has been the absence of radio jamming in the west and the clear reception of most German, French and English stations on the air. Germany jammed Moscow broadcasts in German for several years.

Sir Noel Ashbridge, Chief Engineer of the B.B.C., told me recently that there was less interference with B.B.C. stations after the outbreak of war than there had been before. The "gentlemen's wave-length agreement" has been closely observed.

Germany's reasons for keeping to her own legitimate wave-lengths are, presumably, that she is most anxious to make best use of her propaganda weapons and does not want to invite reprisals by starting a jamming campaign. The broadcasting of deliberate interference would also occupy transmitters which could be used more effectively.

These countries without a permit. Private individuals are not allowed to send prohibited articles to banned countries except in special circumstances.

Work of Bombers Starts on the Ground

R. A. F. PILOTS WAIT
FOR WAR TO "START"By RONALD WALKER
FRANCE.

STANDING on an observation post amid the dismal rotting relics of the last war, I watched to-day R.A.F. bomber pilots keeping in practice for this war which has not yet started.

From this hill the country rolled away in small hills and straggling valleys into the mist of driving rain. Every inch of the land is pitted and scarred from the shells of 1914-18, and scattered with steel helmets, water-bottles, tangled barbed-wire and occasional rifles red with rust from which the wooden stock has crumbled away.

A handful of R.A.F. officers and airmen stood on the hill. Collars turned up, stamping their feet, rather impolite about the rain, they went about the not very exciting business of directing the practice bombing operations.

Hitting The Target

The radio operator sat at his table in the middle of a miniature lake. Two old boxes served for a seat and his rubber-booted feet were submerged. Airmen hurried about laying out ground signals. Bombers came singly from a nearby aerodrome to aim their bombs at the target in the middle of this deserted and shell-riddled land.

From our hill we could see the tiny black shape drop from beneath the machine as it flew straight and steady over the target. We stood silent, counting the seconds. Then came the crunching, hollow sound of the explosion.

One pilot who had dropped two bombs very accurately came flying overhead to wave and waggle his wings before disappearing in the rain clouds for home.

After a day travelling rapidly through this piece of France which is now occupied by the R.A.F., it is obvious that the service has not been idle even if it has not had to fight the war in the manner that was expected.

People in England who talk glibly of the war in the air have always failed to realise that the aeroplane flies on the ground. It can go into the air and operate successfully only if there is behind it an elaborate ground organisation.

Ready For Battle

During the past ten weeks the R.A.F. has made itself at home. Its aerodromes, depots and stores have been established and the entire elaborate organisation of an air force is ready to wage the war.

Officers and men make jokes about lack of real fighting, but their spirit has not been spoiled. Almost from the beginning the weather has been a difficulty.

But the men have good billets and plenty of food. The billets are amazingly varied. One I saw yesterday was in a ruined chateau. The men's mess was in the great salon, its faded and ruined panelling still bravely gilt.

SALE OF WORK

A reminder is given of the United Sale of Work being held to-day and to-morrow at the Women's International Club, Gloucester Building, First Floor, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. The Salvation Army Home for Women and Girls, 2 Embankment Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong, and the Industrial Home for Blind Girls, Pokfulam, are two well-known institutions, and those in charge hope that many friends will rally to their aid in disposing of the beautiful articles unobtrusively turned out by the inmates of both Homes.

AMERICA WARNS
SHIPS OF MINES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UP).—The Navy Department's hydrographic office has inaugurated a supplemental system of "special warnings" to American shipping as a result of the war in Europe.

The navy said the special warnings are issued as necessity warrants and supplement the primary duty of ship officers to collect and disseminate information in the interest of safe navigation.

Since the start of the European war on Sept. 1, twelve bulletins have been radiated to American ships at sea by the hydrographic office. The first, issued on that day, reported that the German government had announced start of military operations off Danzig bay and warned ships using the harbour that "movement in and out involves danger of destruction."

Lights No Longer Certain
The following day, American vessels were warned that the British government had announced that certain lights and other navigation aids on coasts of the United Kingdom might be discontinued without further notice.

Other warnings followed. These included a report that the British Admiralty had announced the laying of mines in the Straits of Dover, the Firth of Forth and Heligoland, and that the French government had extinguished navigation lights in French territorial waters; that the Danish government had mined entrances to Kongedyb, the Hølløse derby and Drogden.

The office advised on the third day of war that the German government had announced laying of mines across entrances to the Baltic Sea while "respecting foreign territorial waters."

Warned Against Zigzagging
The U.S. Maritime Commission, another warning said, had advised commanders of American vessels en route to and from European blackouts to avoid being mistaken for bel-ligerent vessels. The commission also suggested that commanders paint American flag on the hulls, hatches and suncocks of their vessels and spotlight the American flag at night.

Another warning advised that Germany had laid mines in the North Sea off the German coast. The bureau's New York office means that the War Department has begun mine-laying practice off the Rhode Island coast in Narragansett Bay and the West Passage.

Ships were instructed to pass to the eastward of the easternmost of the buoys marking the area where dummy mines have been laid about 7 feet down.

AMBULANCE COMMAND

Mr. Alfred Morris is in receipt of a cable message from London to the effect that his resignation as Director of Ambulance and Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade has been accepted by the Chamber General with the approval of the Grand Prior of the Order.

READY FOR
U-BOATSHow Seamen Have
Been Prepared

By A NAVAL CORRESPONDENT

One of the chief lessons to be learned from the repulse of the German submarine attack on British shipping after two months of war is that to take all possible precautions in peace time is to win half the battle.

In the summer of 1937, Merchant Navy Defence Courses, embodying detailed guidance on methods of combating or evading submarine attack, were instituted at all the chief ports of the United Kingdom. Large numbers of Merchant Service officers attended them, to their great profit when war came. It was to such precautions as these that Mr. Churchill was evidently referring when he praised his gratitude to previous Boards of Admiralty in a recent speech.

1918 Standards And Now

At a late date gunnery courses for merchant seamen were instituted, and sundry merchant vessels had their decks strengthened aft to allow of guns being mounted quickly if needed. The guns themselves, with plentiful supplies of ammunition, were placed in store at suitable ports at home and in the British Dominions overseas. Most of them have now been mounted.

Thus when war was declared it did not find the British merchant service so unprepared as the enemy had hoped.

Immediately the news of the sinking of the Athenia was received, every necessary step was taken for the prompt institution of system of convoy. By Sept. 7, four days after the outbreak of war, this was actually in force for outward-bound trade, and a couple of days later it had been extended to cover the coasting trade.

Convoy Controls

control of convoy arrangements is in the hands of specially selected officers at the ports of assembly. Many of these are retired naval officers who during peace volunteered to undergo instruction in convoy organisation and the routing of trade in war time.

That adequately escorted convoys are an effective antidote to U-boat attack was established in the last war, and has been again proved by the experience of the present month. Even against surface attack it has considerable value, since a number of ships, assembled in a convoy, occupy less space at sea than when spread out singly, thus being harder for a raider to locate.

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12.30 Dance Music by Ambrosio and His Orchestra.

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Variety with Charlie Kunz, Frank Crumit, Harold Ramsay, and Doris Palmer.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Schubert—Quartet in A Minor, Op. 29.

Kolisch Quartet.

2.15 Close down.

6.0 "For the Children." Nursery Rhymes—Medley. The New Century Quartette with Orchestra; Teddy Bears' Picnic (Bratton).

6.47 Four Popular Dance Numbers.

7.0 Sea Shanties by The Royal Naval Singers.

7.10 Studio—Another "Musical Cocktail" by Erich Forges. (Piano)

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 An hour of Variety with Josephine Baker, "Hutch," Ronald Gouley and Ray Noble and His Orchestra.

9.05 Studio—Comments on Recent Events.

9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

6.30 New Mayfair Orchestra at Rose Bampton (Contra). "Virginia"—Selection (Waller and Tunbridge); "Funny Face"—Selection (Gershwin); Swans (Kramer); Rose Bampton "Lucky Girl"—Selection (Charlig and Meyer); Light My Light (from "Gitanjali"—Song offerings); When I Bring to You Colour'd Toys (from "Gitanjali"—Song-offerings);... Rose Bampton "Love Lies"—Selection; "Fanny O'Clock Girl"—Selection (Ruby). 10.0 An hour of Dance Music. 11.0 Close down.

GERMAN
FUTILITYRepresentations Ignored
By Stalin

Amsterdam, Dec. 2. Germany made strong, secret representations to Moscow before the Red Army marched into Finland. Stalin's refusal to reply caused consternation in Berlin.

Furious quarrels are reported to have broken out among Hitler's lieutenants and General von Brauns, regarded as a "yes" man, is said to have attacked von Ribbentrop in Hitler's presence.—Reuter.

Rouse Britain's Suspicion

London, Dec. 3. The attitude of the German Government to the Soviet invasion of Finland is obscure, but it is reported that the uneasiness over the Soviet position in the north is so great that the Nazis are suggesting that Britain and Germany should join in the fight against it.

In London, however, observers maintain that Herr von Ribbentrop is under no illusion that Germany had made great sacrifices for Soviet friendship.

They suspect the German undersecretary is, in fact, regard it as a manoeuvre to get a peace favourable to Germany.—Reuter Bulletin.

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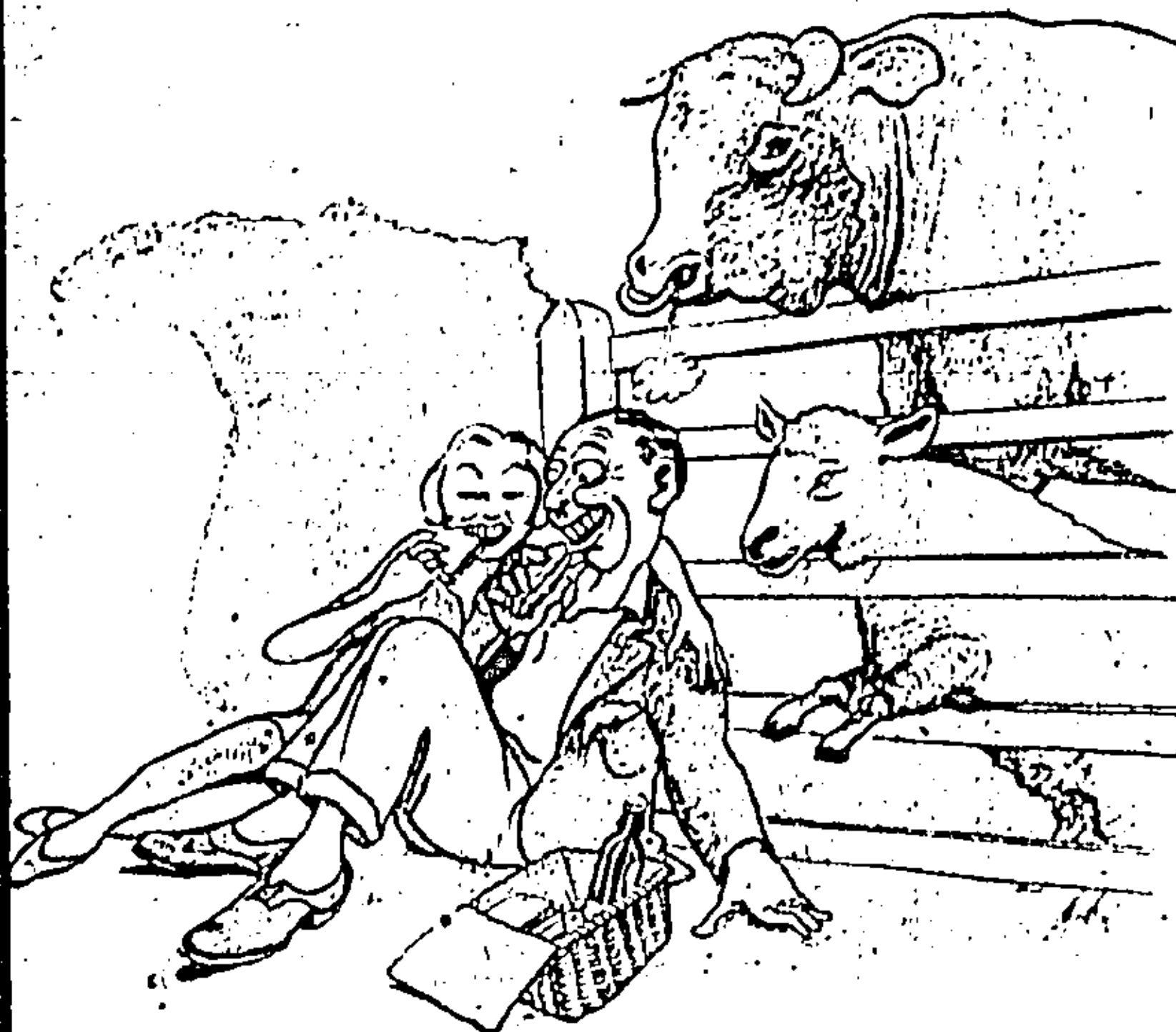
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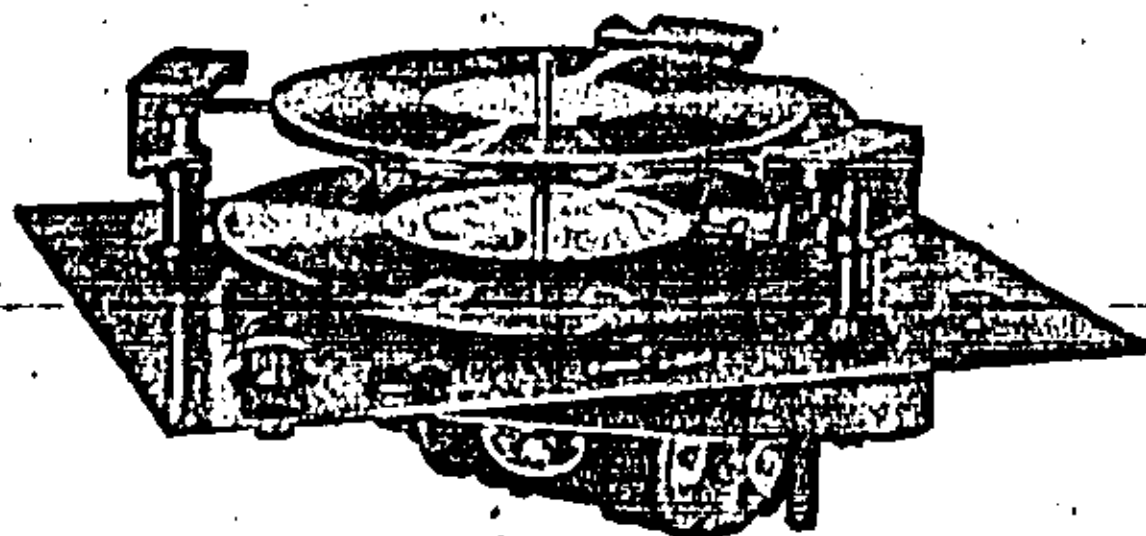


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**The
Hongkong Telegraph.**

Monday, December 4, 1939.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26616

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Hugging The Bear

So many of the forecasts made by Adolf Hitler in his early writings have come to pass that it is interesting to consult his estimate then of developments which are taking place now.

Russia's invasion of Finland, in fact, seems to bring one more of Hitler's prophecies nearer realisation. Hitler, when he was writing "Mein Kampf," declared Russia could be no suitable ally for Germany and adduced these reasons:

Considered purely militarily, in the event of a German-Russian war against Western Europe, which would probably, however, mean against the entire rest of the world, the relations would be simply catastrophic. The struggle would proceed not on Russian but on German soil, without Germany being able to get from Russia even the slightest effective support.

The Reichsführer's Siegfried Line makes him possibly less concerned about what may happen to the industrial heart of Germany. But the opinion of outside experts tends to confirm his doubts in the economic sphere.

A tabulation by the United States Department of Commerce shows that German imports from Russia of such critically needed commodities as petroleum products and animal or vegetable oils and fats have fallen off in the last five years to less than a fourth of what they were. It may be that these and some other imports can be increased, but a great deal will depend upon what the Soviet Union wishes to give up. With its own huge mechanized army in motion, it obviously will not have a great surplus of gasoline and lubricants.

And can the German Reich expect military aid from its new friend on the north when Comrade Stalin is employing his army on his own missions?



WINDOW DRESSING

RIBBENTROP: "Perhaps you might make her expression a little more winning, Adolf!"

What It's Like to be bombed

I HAVE been bombed for a week on end in Warsaw. In tiny villages and small open towns in Poland's countryside I have seen bombs and machine gun fire rain down from the sky.

As the result I have come to the conclusion that the safest place to be in an air-raid is a big town. And the nearer the centre the better.

I do know about this because I accompanied a member of the military mission and a councillor of the British Embassy in Warsaw on a tour of the areas damaged by air-raid in the city's neighbourhood.

Take Warsaw, for example. The city had no barrage balloons. Yet until the city's air defence broke down through sheer numerical weakness the enemy was kept at bay.

There was a belt of anti-aircraft defence guns. There were pursuit planes. There was a system of detection which warned civilians of the approach of enemy planes when they were at least forty miles away, and sounded an alarm five minutes before their arrival.

It was only very occasionally that enemy planes were heard and seen before the sirens had got going.

Moreover, there was in the first few days of the war an effective radio warning sent out on top of normal wireless programmes to be picked up by defence groups.

The Warsaw public very soon learned to translate this coded message—"ICO-RAM 29 Coming"—as a warning of immediate danger, and took to the cellars.

Warsaw, with its big flats, all built over roomy cellars, and many of them fitted with protective roofs twelve inches thick in concrete, was at the outset of the war a fairly easy place to organise for civilian defence.

Indeed, the public dug-outs proved to be very little used because of the excellent shelter provided in people's own houses.

And while the people ran into the cellars the Warsaw fighter planes chased the German bombers away from the centre of the city.

Naturally a modern block of flats, built round a steel skeleton, stands up best to bombardment. That is only what you would expect. But a direct hit demolishes even this.

A substantial stone house, or a steel-frame building, however, is good protection against anything except a bomb which falls exactly where you happen to be.

The bombers either had to fly so high that their bombing was ineffective, or they had to dive below the range of the anti-aircraft guns.

Now take the contrast. Just before the war there was an exodus from the city into the suburbs. After the first day of bombing the refugees hurried back again into the city.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Anthony D. Biddle, for example, rented a house in the wealthy residential district of Konstancin, about 12 miles

Herr Hitler warned himself that Germany would find itself—even if by a "miracle"—

escaped total destruction in a Russian alliance—"surrounded by great military states."

To that observation he added that such an alliance "would be the end of Germany." The past two months have seen the first half of this forecast confirmed.

"WOULD it not be of great value if we could find out what was the exact effect of German bombing, say in one raid on Warsaw, so that we might have some idea what it would be like here?"

Mr. Josiah Wedgwood put this pertinent question to Mr. R. A. Butler (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs) in the House of Commons suggesting that British diplomatic and consular officials should make full reports of what they had experienced in Poland of German air bombing.

Mr. Butler promised that they would do so. He added that "any aircraft which came here will get the reception they deserve."

Here is what Mr. Wedgwood asked for. This report is made by

JERZY SZAPIRO

former Warsaw correspondent.

He experienced plenty of German bombing, several times in the company of members of the British Embassy. Read, mark and learn what he has to tell you.

outside Warsaw. On the second day of the war he was having breakfast with his family when several bombs exploded within 150 yards of his villa.

The reason was that Konstancin was four miles away from a small aerodrome. A German bomber, chased by a Polish fighter plane, was forced to unload his supply of bombs in order to make it easier to escape, and Konstancin happened to be underneath.

It was this concentration of the German air force on the business of destroying Poland's air defence at the source, and of the railway junctions, which made the suburbs of Warsaw so unattractive.

Of course, a humane pilot, forced to unload his bombs, would dump them, if he could, into a river or a field. I saw this myself on the south-east of Warsaw, at Solec.

Two pilots had dropped about 60 small bombs on pasture land on the bank of the Vistula. I counted about 30 craters, two to three yards in diameter. The rest of their bombs fell into the river.

On the other side of the Vistula another pilot of the same squadron dropped his bombs on a village, destroyed about eight houses and killed four persons.

Five miles away in the Otoczek health resort another pilot had dropped ten bombs or so. One of them hit an orphanage. Eleven children were killed, about 18 were wounded, and many houses were destroyed by fire.

The weakness in my argument is that Warsaw was finally destroyed by air-raid attack, but the answer is that the Polish air force was numerically weak.

It just hadn't enough fighters to cope with the German bombers once the Germans had occupied the Polish western provinces and thus set free for further use a great part of their air force.

Warsaw's defence, compared with what I know and have seen of London's air defence, was pathetically weak. There is a great deal of precaution taken in England with regard to night raiding, but bombing in Warsaw took place almost always at hour after dawn, at 11 o'clock in the morning, and just before dusk.

The German aviators who were captured by the Poles were mostly young fellows of 18 or 20, and when they came out of their planes they were nervous wrecks—not through fear, but because of the terrible strain which a raid and a fight in the air, the colossal speed and noise of a military plane, and the effect of high altitudes impose on an aviator.

The Germans knew quite well that active air defence in Poland was confined to the big cities, and to military objectives such as aerodromes, railway junctions, armament factories, and so on.

On the very first day of the war, when they unleashed about 500 bombers or more on Polish cities from the Carpathians to the Baltic and the Corridor to the Pripet Marshes, they realised that they could bomb most of the country with impunity.

They risked retaliation for the sake of crippling military objectives, but when it came to breaking down civilian morale they chose the line of least resistance.

They deliberately picked on the small towns, and even villages, the wooden cottages, the open market-places, even the individual peasant men and women.

In such places as these there was, of course, no air defence, hardly any shelters or trenches. The bombers dived three hundred yards above them, dropping twenty to forty bombs at a time, machine-gunning the crowded market-places, killing scores at a time, wounding hundreds.

Bombing on these occasions lasted less than the minute, but the effect was terrible.

The appalling sight of human bodies blown and burst to fragments, of horses and cattle swollen to fantastic dimensions, caused utter horror and pain.

There were hundreds of such raids designed solely to terrorise the civilian population. I heard of one pilot chasing a peasant woman in a field as if she was a rabbit, circling round and round her, and finally killing her.

No wedding has been attended by such a vast company of witnesses as was that of the Duke of Kent to Princess Marina of Greece, which in the presence of an august and distinguished congregation, was solemnised in Westminster Abbey to-day.

After nearly three years of warfare in the jungle and swamp of the Genoa-Chaco valley, the Bolivian army now faces final and complete defeat. The Government at La Paz is attempting to secure a hurried peace with Paraguay, to prevent a carnage in the battle-field.

Dec. 4, 1934.

Dec. 4, 1929.

Dec. 4, 1924.

Dec. 4, 1919.

Dec. 4, 1914.

Dec. 4, 1909.

Dec. 4, 1904.

Dec. 4, 1900.

Dec. 4, 1895.

Dec. 4, 1889.

Dec. 4, 1884.

Dec. 4, 1879.

Dec. 4, 1874.

Dec. 4, 1869.

Dec. 4, 1864.

Dec. 4, 1859.

Dec. 4, 1854.

Dec. 4, 1850.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

Dec. 4, 1889.

A little incident occurred at Government House to-day. It was a boy, His Excellency has our warmest congratulations. (Sir William Des Voeux—Ed.)

We have it on good authority that the European locomotive drivers now in the employ of the China Railway Company at Tientsin, will be dismissed from the service at the commencement of next spring, the Chinese drivers being now considered fairly well acquainted with the duties required and also more reliable as being free from the vice of drink.

Colonel Kitchener and Colonel Wedderburn have been appointed Companions of the Bath, and thirteen officers serving with the Egyptian Army have been appointed Companions of the Distinguished Service Order or brevetted for services at Toul.

25 YEARS AGO

Dec. 4, 1914.

President Wilson has unofficially communicated to the American representatives in the belligerent countries his disapproval of aircraft throwing bombs on unfortified cities occupied by the enemy.

A Petrograd official despatch shows that the battle in Poland whose centre is at Lodz continues in favour of the Russians while the Austrians have been badly beaten, and are falling back on Cracow.

Three hundred and twenty-six prisoners from Tientsin in uniform, including twelve officers, arrived in Tokyo this afternoon. Hugo crowds witnessed their transference from the fleet to tramcars which conveyed them to their quarters at the Hongkong Hotel. The police and troops arrangements were ample, but there was no semblance of a disturbance. The officers receiving the prisoners showed every courtesy.

10 YEARS AGO

Dec. 4, 1929.

For the first time in the history of St. Andrew's Society the annual ball will be held to-night in Kowloon and not at the City Hall.

5 YEARS AGO

Dec. 4, 1934.

After nearly three years of warfare in the jungle and swamp of the Genoa-Chaco valley, the Bolivian army now faces final and complete defeat. The Government at La Paz is attempting to secure a hurried peace with Paraguay, to prevent a carnage in the battle-field.

No wedding has been attended by such a vast company of witnesses as was that of the Duke of Kent to Princess Marina of Greece, which in the presence of an august and distinguished congregation, was solemnised in Westminster Abbey to-day.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"She makes all her money speculating—she's been married six times!"

Have you a daughter aged 6 to 8?
Knit her this wind-resisting set of

Helmet and Gloves

SEVERAL mothers who have knitted up Balclava helmets for menfolk on service have realised that the design would be good for young children, too.

Trust women to be quick to seize on any practical idea that will add to their youngsters' comfort!

So we publish to-day instructions for making a helmet for a child aged from six to eight years, with a pair of warm gloves, too, made in matching wool.

And in case you fancy such a helmet for yourself, alternative instructions are given at the end for making it to fit a grown-up.

Helmet

With two No. 10 needles and scarlet wool cast on 120 sts. and work in K. 1, P. 1, rib for 1 in.

Next row—Rib 14, slip these sts. on to a safety-pin, work in rib to end. Break off wool. Change to No. 8 needles.

Following row—Sl. the first 14 sts. on to a safety-pin, join in the natural wool, and work in st. st. (1 row plain, 1 row purl) across the centre sts. for 4½ in., then cast off 30 sts. at the beginning of the next 2 rows.

Continue in st. st. on the remaining 32 sts. for the back for a further 4½ in., ending with a purl row. Break off wool.

NECK BAND

With the right side of work facing, and using natural wool, rib the first set of 14 sts. on to a No. 10 needle and on to the same needle pick up and knit 35 sts. up the side of the hood, knit across the 32 sts. on the No. 8 needles, then pick up and knit 35 sts. down the other side of the hood and finally work in rib across the other 14 sts. from the safety pin. (130 sts.)

Work in K. 1, P. 1, rib for 1½ in. Then in the next row make holes for the cord thus:

*Rib 4, M. 1, K. 2 tog., rep. from * to end. Change to No. 8 needles and work in K. 1, P. 1, rib for 1½ in., ending with a row on the wrong side.

Next row—K. twice into every st. all along the row. Now work 1½



ins. in K. 2, P. 2, rib. Cast off loosely in rib.

TO MAKE UP

Press work carefully under a damp cloth with a hot iron, taking care not to stretch the ribbing. Join the neck seams and back seams. Make a length of chain, using scarlet wool and thread through the holes at the neck. Attach a small tassel to each end of the cord. Press all seams.

Gloves

LEFT HAND

With No. 8 needles and scarlet wool cast on 64 sts. and work in K. 1, P. 1, rib for 1 in. Change to natural wool and continue in K. 1, P. 1, rib for 2½ in. (3½ in. in all.) Next row—Change to No. 10 needles *K. 1, P. 1, K. 2 tog., P. 1, K. 1, P. 2 tog., rep. from * to end. (48 sts.) Work 3 rows in K. 1, P. 1, rib, then in the next row make holes for the cord thus:

*Rib 2, make 1, P. 2 tog., rep. from * to end. Work 3 rows more in K. 1, P. 1, rib.

Now divide the sts. on 3 No. 10 needles as follows: 1st needle—K. 12, 2nd needle—K. 24, 3rd needle—K. 12. Using 4th needle K. 9 round plain. Next round—K. 5, K. the next

MATERIALS

3oz. of 4-ply wool in Natural, 1oz. of 4-ply wool in Scarlet. 2 No. 8 Knitting Needles. A set of 4 No. 10 Knitting Needles with points at both ends. A Crochet Hook.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, P. purl, st. stitch, ins. inches, rep. repeat, m. make, tog. together, sl. slip, st. stocking stitch, TENSION 7 sts. to lin.

7 sts. from the 1st needle and place on a safety pin and leave there for the thumb. K. to end of round.

Next round—K. 5 cast off 7 sts. K. to end. K. 10 more rounds, then shape the top thus:

Next round—1st needle—K. to last 3 sts. K. 2 tog. K. 1, 2nd needle—K. 1, K. 2 tog. through the back of the loops K. to the last 3 sts. K. 2 tog. K. 1, 3rd needle—K. 1, K. 2 tog. through the back of the loops K. to end.

Next round—Knit. Rep. the last two rounds until 16 sts. remain (4-8-4) Break off wool and thread the end through the remaining sts. Draw up and fasten off.

THE THUMB

Sl. the 7 sts. from safety pin on to a No. 10 needle, then pick up the 7 cast on sts. on two No. 10 needles and work 14 rounds.

Next round: K. 2 tog. all round.

Following Round: K. 1, K. 2 tog. rep. from * all round. Break off wool, thread through remaining sts. and fasten off.

RIGHT HAND GLOVE

Work this in the same manner, slipping the first 7 sts. from the third needle for the thumb instead of the last 7 sts. of the first needle.

Make crochet cords in scarlet for the wrists as directed for the helmet.

Grown-Up Size

Here are the alternative instructions for making the helmet in a grown-up size.

Cast on 160 sts. instead of 120 sts. and work in K. 1, P. 1, rib for 1 in.

Sl. 20 sts. on to a safety pin instead of 14 sts. Then work in st. st. for 5½ in. instead of 4½ in. Then cast off 36 sts. instead of 30, and continue for 5½ in. instead of 4½ in.

NECK BAND

Work as given, picking up 44 sts. along the side of the helmet instead of 30 (176 sts.) then work in rib as given as far as *. Cast off in the rib.

TO MAKE UP

Press the work lightly, join back seams and front seams. Press the seams.

Some Skins May Be In-Between

BY JACQUELINE HUNT

WHOEVER thought up the classification of oil skins, dry skins and normal skins should have added a fourth type—in-between skins. While some women have skins that are definitely oily or dry, and a few have skins that are clear and soft enough to be classed as normal, the majority of us have skins that fall into none of these classifications.

The situation is clearly stated in this letter from a reader: "My skin seems dry, especially across my cheeks, on my forehead and along my jawline, but when I use creams my nose and chin become shiny and tiny eruptions occur. I tend to have a few inconspicuous blackheads, but when I use creams and foundations they become worse. When I omit creams altogether and use just soap and water, tonics and powder, my skin burns and becomes scaly and rough. What can one do for a skin like this?"

Such an in-between type skin is a problem and there is no one simple solution that applies to all women. If your skin is that temperamental the only safe experiment and you must be patient, for you may not find the right routine immediately.

Oil Choked Pores Two things you must do for a skin like this—cleanse it and stimulate it. It needs softening, too, and this is the sensitive part of your problem. Too much oil will cause choked pores; too little will permit your skin to flake and will keep it thin and sensitive. You must have just the right amount of softening creams.

I suggest, in treating a skin of this type, that you get a notebook and keep a complete record of everything you do. Follow a routine for ten days. By this time you can tell whether you are on the right track. Make any changes indicated, noting them and your progress for another ten days. Now you will have discovered at least the fundamental procedure for taking care of your skin.

You need soap and water—a mild soap that lathers easily, tepid water and a complexion brush with rather soft bristles. Your skin needs cleansing after you get a notebook and use it is something you must work out for yourself. You may use it as a preliminary cleanser before your soap and water scrubbing. Or you may, if your skin is very sensitive, alternate using soap and water to cleanse your skin one night and a softening cleansing cream followed by skin freshener, tonic or ice water the next night.

Or, and I prefer this method, depend on soap and water for your daily cleansing but once or twice a week have a cream cleansing followed by a softening cream facial or, occasionally, a stimulating cream mask. If you prefer the soap and water clean-up daily, use it at night and use cream and tonic for cleansing during the day, or whenever you come in out of the cold.

Washing is good for every type of skin because it cleanses deeply and immaculately. It clears and brightens your skin because the scrubbing, the warmth and the shock of a cold rinse or skin tonic arouses the circulation. Scrubbing removes dandruff of dead skin, reveals the firm, clear skin underneath. Finally, soap and water are good for you, because soap is mildly antiseptic as well as cleansing and helps you resist skin infections.

For annoying little blemishes, even the dry skin specialist advises a weekly treatment with one of the grainy preparations. Some of these are used in place of your soap for your regular scrubbing; others go on something like a mask. When dry it is washed away. If your skin feels tight after this treatment, smooth on a little cream, but wipe off the excess after ten minutes or so and splash your skin with cold water.

Whether you use a softening cream or a dry skin specialist's weekly treatment, the time to apply it is after your skin has been washed and rinsed thoroughly. Some girls use it every night, leaving it on from ten to fifteen minutes. The excess is then removed and the skin sponged with tonic or splashed with ice water. The last is important, for surplus oil left on the skin does cause trouble for some.

Other girls feel that a thorough massage with softening or lubricating cream twice a week is sufficient to prevent the dry, scaly patches and keep their skin soft, without encouraging over-activity of the oil glands about the nose and chin. For the latter, it is a good idea to sponge the areas that tend to be oily with a slightly drying astringent or lotion. As the general tone of your complexion improves, you will find the extremes of oiliness and dryness less pronounced, however, and eventually you'll boast proudly that you, too, have a normal skin.



Here's Mainbocher shirred bodice on a gored skirt tapestry shades. It is American silk crepe, Celanese yarn.

Removes Ink Stains

To remove ink stains from children's washable clothes kerosene is recommended. Pour about a tablespoonful of kerosene over the ink stains and rub well. The next step is to rinse in kerosene. By this time the ink spots will have disappeared. Ink spots should be removed before the garment is laundered.

For Healthy Teeth

If you want strong, healthy teeth, be sure your diet contains enough milk, fresh fruit juice and other foods containing calcium and phosphorus. Vitamin D is also important in building up resistance against tooth decay. Eat crisp, hard foods that give exercise to your gums. Gums that are red, soft or bleed easily need the attention of your dentist. When he has made any necessary tooth repairs and treated any infection that may be present, he may recommend simple massage for keeping the gums pink, firm and worthy of your polished teeth.



A smart wool dress for wear. The wool, a new lightweight fabric, is soft and smooth—just the thing for girls who say they can't wear wool. Note the patch pockets, a softly tailored detail so smart for winter.

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Is Your Child Afraid?

ALTHOUGH many mothers, especially those children are spoilt from the start, believe that children are a prey to many terrors, the fact remains that children are born with only two fears—the fear of loud noises and the fear which arises from a feeling of insecurity.

Every young baby will start suddenly if a door bangs near him, for instance, and he may even scream with fear. But if properly and sensibly treated he will soon become accustomed to practically all noises.

Some children are much less susceptible than others, too. An illustration of this is the common noise of thunder. It frequently happens that children thoroughly delight in the noise of thunder; they think it has been specially planned for their amusement.

And in such cases it is only because of the fear shown by an older person in their presence that they will ever develop nervousness in connection with it. It is the duty of every adult to show calmness and presence of mind when children are around for once the fear has been developed it is a different matter to shake it off.

The psychological effect of an adult being afraid is enough to imprint the terror in the baby's mind. It is just as difficult to get a child who has misguidedly been allowed to become afraid of the dark to conquer his dread. No child is born with a fear of the dark; but there are any number of fears which can be caught by some form of suggestion.

A child who goes to bed in the dark right from his birth is never afraid of the dark as such, but may easily become so through a frightening experience; for instance, listening to a loud noise, such as an angry voice raised in temper.

Parents would save themselves and the children in their care infinite worry and unhappiness if only they would remember the actual hereditary fears and strive to erase them.

The Proper Way to Hold a Baby

Every mother should learn to hold a baby so that he feels safe—and so should every father, too. Frequently one hears a mother say that the baby seems to prefer his father holding

him, and she thinks that this is because the child senses his father's strength. It is far more likely to be because the father is careful to support the child's back and neck so that the little head does not wobble loosely.

No child is able to sit up alone until he is about five months. It is wise when shopping to hold him in the crook of the left arm so that his head is well supported against the shoulder and the mother's right hand is left free. In this position the child feels absolutely secure.

Some babies get into the habit of screaming when they are bathed, and this is often because they feel insecure. Their backs are not adequately supported and they are not able to support themselves.

A peaceful child who has been brought up with a sense of security makes a peaceful adult—and, incidentally, contributes towards a peaceful nation.

But there is a big difference between bringing up a child in a peaceful, happy atmosphere and spoiling him by over-pampering him. In these days there seems to be an increasing habit among young couples to leave small children alone in the house at night.

A far better plan would be to pool resources with other parents so that there is always someone left in charge. This plan can be made to work with great success; even with only two sets of parent it can allow several free evenings a week.

There have been disastrous instances of children being left alone at night. The fact that a child normally sleeps through the night is no guarantee that he will do so on any particular occasion. He may wake frightened by a storm, a loud noise outside, or be somehow disturbed by the unaccustomed quietness of the house. That frequently happens.

We are all creatures of habit, and it is as easy to form a child's character so that he is fearless and courageous as it is to make him timid and fearful. And no one can be a good parent unless he or she is willing to understand and accept responsibilities for the child's welfare. E. A.



This three-piece knitted suit combines a jacquard coat and jacket in chevron pattern, in rust and beige on dark green, and a plain green skirt. Buttons and leather belt are green, and a rust colour scarf is tucked in at the neckline.

Mr. Motorist!
DON'T THROW
YOUR OLD TIRES
AWAY

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OVERNIGHT NEWS PAGE

Western Front In Flood

LONDON, Dec. 2 (Reuter).—Great activity by German troops along the Moselle and a portion of the River Sauer, forming the German-Luxembourg frontier, is reported from Brussels.

Infantry, cavalry and motor transport are said to be continually on the move, while soldiers and workmen are busy on the fortifications.

Persistent rains in the past week have caused new floodings, and at many points the German barbed-wire entanglements are inundated.

Patrol operations are daily observed between the villages of Perl and Apach.

A German attempt, heralded by artillery fire, to raid a French post east of the Moselle, was beaten back.

Enemy artillery is active south of Saarbrücken.

The air forces of both sides are rounded because of the continued bad flying conditions.

Death Of Nonagenarian Princess

Duchess Of Argyll, King's Grand-Aunt

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, died at Kensington Palace to-day, aged 91 years.

She had been ill for many months.

Princess Louise was the eldest surviving child of Queen Victoria and was the first English Princess to marry a commoner.

Love Match

Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, 8th Duchess of Argyll, was born on March 18, 1848, the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, and she was therefore an aunt of King George V.

At Balmoral she gave her hand to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, and they were formally betrothed in Oct. 1870. It was the first time that an English sovereign had sanctioned the union of a princess with one who was not a member of a reigning house since Mary, youngest daughter of Henry VII, was married in 1515 to the Duke of Suffolk.

Queen Victoria, however, regarded the match mainly from the point of view of her daughter's happiness. The marriage took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in March 1871, and Parliament voted the Princess a dowry of £30,000 with an annuity of £6,000.

Skilful Sculptor

The Marquis of Lorne was Governor-General of Canada from 1878 to 1883 and Unionist M.P. for South Manchester from 1895 to 1900 when he succeeded his father. He died in May, 1914. There were no children by the union.

Princess Louise devoted herself assiduously to painting and sculpture for many years, studying under several eminent masters. An example of her work set up in London is the fine statue of Queen Victoria that stands directly before the room in Kensington Palace in which Her Majesty was born.

She also executed the Colonial Memorial in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Princess was an hon. Fellow of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers.

Somewhat unconventional and of a retiring disposition, she lived much at Rosebank House on the Clyde estuary, the dower house of the Argylls.

Remarkably Active

In her old age she found it increasingly necessary to reduce the length of her visits to Scotland, but she continued to keep fully in touch with all matters relating to Argyll and the Clan Campbell.

Even when approaching 80 she was remarkably active. In 1936 she was present at the sing-song of her Territorial regiment, Princess Louise's Own. An officer approached her with a box of cigarettes of an expensive brand. "No thanks," she said, "I prefer a gasper." She was still opening bazaars and in June 1937, when she was 89 she attended the funeral service of an old friend.

AIDS STAFF TO AID BRITAIN

Cable and Wireless, Limited, is among the large firms assisting their staffs to purchase Defence Bonds and National Savings Certificates.

Arrangements have been made by the Company for Cable and Wireless Staff throughout the entire world to have facilities for investing in these new Government Securities.

Puppet Regime Soviets' Finnish Accepts Terms

With a bare acknowledgment of President Roosevelt's request that civilians be spared in the use of bombing planes, Stalin proceeded with the land, sea and air attacks on Finland featured by machine-gunning and bombing of streets in which non-combatants were the chief sufferers.

The puppet administration installed in Terijoki on the south Finland-Soviet border has been given official recognition by the Kremlin and a so-called mutual assistance pact conceding the Russian demands of Finnish territory, among other things, has already been approved.

The Ministers in M. Rytty's new Government have been named and the policy of the administration has been announced as determination to fight for Finland's independence with a willingness to negotiate on any issue. This Government has decided to refer the matters under dispute to the League of Nations.

America is deeply stirred over the invasion of Finland and, at the President's instigation, a "moral embargo" against Russia has been initiated already resulting in manufacturers refusing to sell planes to Moscow. It is strongly urged by responsible American statesmen that diplomatic relations be broken off.

International reaction is unanimously against Russia and even Germany, from which little comment is available, is known to have tried to dissuade Russia from the Scandinavian adventure.

Moscow, Dec. 3. A radio broadcast at 11 p.m. announced that the "Soviet Union People's Government in Finland" had signed a pact of mutual assistance and friendship with the Soviet Government.

M. Molotov, and the Premier and Foreign Minister of the newly formed Democratic Finnish Republic signed the pact after negotiations lasting all day attended by Molotov, Stalin and Voroshilov representing the Soviet and Otto Kuusinen representing the People's Government.

The pact authorises the lease of the port of Hangoe to the Soviet and adjoining territory to be utilised as military and naval bases. It states that the "Soviets and the Finnish Democratic Republic are convinced that hostilities are being carried on for the benefit of the imperialists therefore they concluded the pact to ensure the security of both countries and their territorial integrity."

The pact provides that the Soviets will cede 70,000 square kilometres on the Karelian Isthmus inhabited by Finns. "In order to fulfil the Finns' dreams to be united with their brothers," The Soviets will purchase, for 300,000,000 Finnish marks, eight islands in the Gulf of Finland, also the Peninsula of Ristna and Sredni in North Finland. The new Republic will move back the frontier west of Leningrad, thus ceding 3,000 square kilometres to the Soviets for which 120,000,000 Finnish marks will be paid as compensation.

Thus the pact includes all concessions demanded during the Paasikivi negotiations and further provides that neither will conclude a third Power treaty directed against the signatories, will also agree to an Economic Convention providing for the annual turnover of 800,000,000 Finnish marks.—United Press.

New Administration

Helsinki, Dec. 2. The new Finnish Government includes the following Ministers: Messrs. R. Rytty (Premier), V. Tanner (Foreign), Soedertelm (Justice), Vonborn (Interior), Pekkala (Finance), Vollerndt (Economic Co-operation), Kotilinen (Industry), Paasikivi (without portfolio), Vihtanen (War), Hannola (Education), Heikkinen (Agriculture), Falovner (Transport), Fagerholm (Social Welfare).

The last five have retained their posts.—United Press.

Outlook Not Hopeless

New York, Dec. 2. "Despite Russian recognition of the Popular Front government we are still hopeful of settlement by negotiations," states a telephonic message from M. Rytty to United Press. "We will fight alone and we expect to win. We are obtaining moral support from England and France but we fear they are unable to render military assistance due to our isolated position."—United Press.

Reference To League

Helsinki, Dec. 3. The Finnish Cabinet has decided to refer the dispute with the Soviet Union to the League of Nations on the basis of Articles 11 and 15 of the Covenant.—United Press.

Appeal To League

Berne, Dec. 3. The Finnish Government has asked the Secretary-General of the League to call the League Council and Assembly as soon as possible.—Reuter.

Nominal Independence

Moscow, Dec. 2. Otto Kuusinen was Minister of Education in the short lived Finnish revolutionary government and for 18 years a secretary of the Comintern's Executive Committee.

The Kremlin will deal with Kuusinen's government and will recognize no other, M. Molotov indicated to the American ambassador, Mr. Steinhardt.

If Kuusinen succeeds in gaining control of Finland with the aid of the Red Army, a regime will be substituted resembling the Outer Mongolian People's Republic, which is legally independent but is economically and, to some extent, ideologically closely linked with the Soviet Union.—United Press.

Finnish Accepts Terms

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International reaction is unanimously against Russia and even Germany, from which little comment is available, is known to have tried to dissuade Russia from the Scandinavian adventure.

Moscow, Dec. 3. British Wireless says Kuusinen was one of signatories of the "Zinoviev letter" which figured prominently at the general election in England 15 years ago.

Puppet Ministers

Moscow, Dec. 2. The ministers of the Finland government at Terijoki include Messrs. Rytty (Premier), Tanner (Foreign), Soedertelm (Justice), Vonborn (Interior), Pekkala (Finance), Vollerndt (Economic Co-operation), Kotilinen (Industry), Paasikivi (without portfolio), Vihtanen (War), Hannola (Education), Heikkinen (Agriculture), Falovner (Transport), Fagerholm (Social Welfare).

Americans Evacuation

Washington, Dec. 2. The State Department said the American Legation at Helsinki would evacuate between 40 and 50 American wives and children of the Legation staff to Stockholm via Abo on Sunday.—United Press.

Government Moving

Riga, Dec. 3. A Helsinki report says that the Finnish Government has decided to remove from Helsinki to Vaasa, on the shore of the Gulf of Bothnia.

The Finnish Government has asked foreign diplomatic corps to take refuge at small towns near Helsinki.—Domet.

Foreigners Leaving

Helsinki, Dec. 3. The British Legation has advised British subjects to leave Finland to-day.

The German Legation and 400 to 500 German subjects are leaving to-day.

It is reported that Russia will give Germany "an assurance that German subjects will be able to leave safely."—Reuter.

Workers' Appeal

Helsinki, Dec. 3. The Social Democratic Party and Trade Union Movement issued a joint manifesto declaring the confidence of the Finnish working class in the newly appointed Government.

The manifesto states that if the Soviet Union does not wish to set any value on the will of the working class for peace, there is nothing left for the Finnish workers but to fight, sword in hand.

The manifesto adds that natural self defence, however, does not lessen the desire of the Finnish people to strive in all sincerity for the establishment of relations between Finland and the Soviet Union peacefully and in a manner compatible with the interests of both nations.—Reuter.

The newspaper Suomen reported that the Finnish army attempted parachute landings near Viborg to-night and they were killed by snipers before they landed.—United Press.

Executions In Germany

Paris, Dec. 2. The Paris Soir claims that 12,442 civilians have been executed in Germany since the outbreak of war, as follows:—Old Germany 4,710, Austria 2,207, Bohemia and Moravia 3,250.

Of these numbers 1,692 have been executed through summary justice, 403 in street fighting, 321 in individual disputes with the police, 201 shot as a warning to others, and 207 killed for undefined reasons.

The figures do not include Poland or Slovakia.—United Press.

Stern Warning

Prague, Dec. 2. The Secretary of State, Herr Karl Frank, speaking for Baron von Neurath, warned the Czechs of a "last chance to mend their ways."

Henceforth the authorities will act without warning and will use the sharpest weapons.—United Press.

Intellectuals Persecuted

London, Dec. 2. The Polish Ambassador, Count Raczynski has handed a memorandum

ITALIANS DISAPPROVE OF THE INVASION

ROME, Dec. 2 (UP).—Pro-Finnish demonstrations have been held throughout Italy. Students in Milan, Florence and Genoa demonstrated while in Rome a thousand students gathered outside the Finnish Legation cheering and shouting, "Long live the independence of Finland." They were greeted by the Finnish Minister, M. Jarnefelt, who gave the Fascist salute.

The students afterwards marched to the Russian Embassy where they shouted, "Down with Communism."

The Finnish Minister was in conference with the Italian Foreign Minister for half an hour to-day.

"Long Live Finland"

ROME, Dec. 3 (Reuter Bulletin).—The Fascists shouted "Long live Finland!"

The Finnish Minister was carried shoulder high by cheering crowds.

JAPAN'S POLICIES TO BE DISCUSSED

Tokyo, Dec. 2.

The Premier, General Abe, who has succeeded in enlisting Mr. Hidejiri Nagata as Railway Minister and Mr. Kiyoshi Akida as Welfare Minister and Messrs. Kazuo Shoda, Fusanosuke Kuhara and Matajiri Koizumi, leaders of political parties, and General Sadao Araki in the Board of Cabinet Counsellors, is holding on Monday a conference with leaders of political parties to discuss the current situation.

The Premier is credited with having completed a national government and substantially strengthened the united national front as the result of the recent reorganizations in the Government personnel.

At the conference, the Premier will meet President Machida of Minseito, Messrs. Fusanosuke Kuhara and Chikuhel Nakajima, leaders of the Selyukai Party, M. Kenzo Adachi of the Kokumin Domei, and Mr. Isawa Abe, Chairman of the Social Mass Party.

General Abe will explain the Government's policies to meet the situation likely to arise from the forthcoming formation of a new Central Government in China by Mr. Wang Ching-wei as well as the forthcoming 75th session of the Diet.

It is understood that Government authorities are seeking closer co-operation with political parties in executing national policies. Mr. Chuyi Machida, the President of the Minseito Party, recently pledged his party's support for the Government.

Political observers believe that the Government has scored a success in establishing a close understanding with political parties.—Domet.

TOUR OF FINLAND SHOWS REDS HAVE NO WALK-OVER

(Continued from Page 1.)

Hitler's at Berchtesgaden before the Austrian and Czechoslovak coups, Stalin followed Hitler's lead in attacking Germany from the Baltic—a coup robbed of no whit of significance by the fact that it was executed with German consent.

Ethnographically, temperamentally and historically the Baltic states—Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania—were amenable to Russian domination. Once part of the Russian empire, the people maintain a cultural sympathy with Russians and the Russian language is in wide use.

Although virtually losing their independence in foreign affairs, the Baltic countries take comfort from the lack of indication that the Soviet Union tends to agitate Communism or Sovietize their economic and political institutions at present.

The Russian Baltic defences will be directed by the Soviet Union much as are those of Outer Mongolia, the protectorate forming the buffer with Japan.

Military power is available to do the job, but Bolshevization by force would be a bloody procedure at best and no indication was forthcoming that Stalin intends to essay such a task.

His immediate ends were gained by the establishment of a bulwark against Germany, or the British, or any combination which might at some time try to crusade against Communism. Stalin wants Finland to complete his plan.

Faithful Acre Cited

NEWBERRY.—An acre of land that has been planted in cotton for 39 years in succession is owned by E. Lee Hayes. Hayes said the land has never been pelted, and he had never made a smaller yield of lint cotton than 420 pounds. He expects 1,000 pounds this year.

to the Minister of Foreign Affairs describing the Nazi persecution of Polish intellectual leaders, especially 160 members of the faculty of the University of Cracow.—United Press.

SWEDEN WITHDRAWS

Berlin, Dec. 1. The Swedish Government has notified the German Government of the liquidation of its protection of Polish interests in Germany, since the condition under which the Polish interests were taken over—at the request of the former Polish Government—no longer exists.—United Press.

Cash Sweep Winners

The following were the winning cash sweep numbers of the 12th Extra Race Meeting held on Saturday:

CASH SWEEP RESULTS	
RACE 1	
No. 2146	\$1,019.40
No. 1450	\$448.40
No. 1023	\$274.20
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 1714, 1820, 3466, 2532, 1325, 1220, 1881, 923.	
Number of tickets sold, 4,200.	
RACE 2	
No. 703	\$2,103.60
No. 671	\$601.60
No. 2221	\$300.80
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 752, 409, 2701, 4335, 4402, 700, 4125, 1433, 100.	
Number of tickets sold, 4,500.	
RACE 3	
No. 1144	\$2,306.80
No. 2183	\$360.20
No. 3705	\$342.40
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 1407, 4210, 1650, 2650, 3621, 2495.	
Number of tickets sold, 4,000.	
RACE 4	
No. 1774	\$2,521.40
No. 4468	\$720.40
No. 3705	\$360.20
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 3647, 241, 2472, 2050.	
Number of tickets sold, 5,200.	
RACE 5	
No. 223	\$4,443.60
No. 3502	\$1,250.00
No. 4104	\$344.00
Unplaced ponies (\$100 each): Nos. 3570, 2489, 2150, 3531, 4010, 4652, 2594, 1810, 2695, 2531, 10.	
Number of tickets sold, 4,000.	
RACE 6	
No. 3289	\$2,750.40
No. 649	\$738.40
No. 5163	\$394.20
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 4143, 4088, 4206, 4008.	
Number of tickets sold, 5,400.	
RACE 7	
No. 1039	\$2,678.00
No. 3527	\$74.05
(Roofly)	
No. 1015	\$74.05
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 880, 200, 5629, 1863, 4739, 1059, 232, 2353, 3794, 5136, 3128, 1220.	
Number of tickets sold, 5,825.	
RACE 8	
No. 3027	\$4,138.00
No. 2456	\$1,206.00
No. 1423	\$648.40
Unplaced ponies (\$100 each): Nos. 1344, 5129, 2710, 2013, 2102, 3047, 3370, 4177, 2507, 4723, 524, 900, 2423, 2209, 481, 422, 2151, 3970.	
Number of tickets sold, 6,450.	

Societies Bowls

In a Bowls match at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club on Saturday, the Yorkshiremen's Society beat the Northumberland and Durham Association by five shots. Results:

G. Foster, A. Fisher, L. de Rome and J. C. Meyer beat A. Pimman, C. Turner, Henderson and J. V. Ramsey 19-10.

If Cooper, Col. Holt, Mr. N. Bakusen and A. Brookbank beat E. Murray, Hon. N. L. Smith, T. Johnson and J. Fraser 19-10.

B. Parkers, H. H. Mundy, A. Jilott and J. Deakin beat C. G. Goward, Dean Wilson, H. Lodge and T. W. Carr, 21-18. Total: 54-40.

N.Y.K. DECISION

Kobe, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—As the result of the loss of the liner Teru-tani Maru off the east coast of England, the N.Y.K. has decided to replace the modernised vessels which it now employs on European routes by ships of six or seven thousand tons.

INDIGESTION

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SPECTACULAR SECOND HALF RALLY BY EASTERN

Cheung Wing-choi Saves South China "B" From Heavy Defeat

(By "Rox")

Staging a spectacular second half rally, during which their forwards completely swamped the South China "B" goal area, Eastern advanced still further up the League table yesterday when they won by the narrow margin of two goals to one, after a goalless first half. Cheung Wing-choi gave one of his finest performances in goal and was largely responsible for the low score.

Eastern made several changes in their line up. Cheng Yiu-kuen took the place of Kong Si-ung, the star left back who was ill. The introduction of Lee Tak-kee, a transfer from the St. Joseph's, to the centre-forward berth, failed to bolster up their attack which, on their present showing needs, I think, some drastic changes if it is to be classed among the finest in the Colony. They were anything but impressive.

Lau Hin-hon played his usual sound game. He was called upon to do a great deal in the first half, but hardly ever touched the ball in the second half. Tsang Chung-wan, despite an injury sustained in the early stages of the game, carried on to partner Cheng, with whom he showed better understanding than Kong, to play his finest game this season. Of the half backs, Hsu King-seng was again to the fore. He seemed to be where he was most wanted and seldom failed in his tacklings, clearing strongly and accurately. S. T. Lau and Lo Wah-uen gave him excellent support although Lo was inclined to give Young Shiu-yick a little too much rope. The forwards showed very little understanding and appeared very uncertain in front of goal. The impression seems to be that they were each one chiding the responsibility of taking the shot, with the exception of Hsu King-to, who was never loath to try.

BEST PLAYER ON VIEW

For South China "B", Cheung at goal was by far the best player. The backs were inclined to be slightly stager, notwithstanding this, they gave a good display. The halves were busy contesting with the Eastern halves, but managed to get them and company going time and time again. Lam Tak-po was the best of the halves and managed his wing-halves well. Cheung Tak-fai was the real menace. With Kwok Ying-ki and Tam Chiu Kheon, they formed a dangerous trio of attack and but for the Eastern defence would have added up a big score. Young Shiu-yick was speedier than ever and his dashes down the line were always cause for worry. He was far better than Tam Chiu-fai who, like Hsu King-to during the major part of the game, was starved.

Eastern won the toss and played with the wind, but this did not deter Chan from bringing his men on to a swift raid on the Eastern goal. In the skirmish there Chan came near with a hook shot. Play was always

HOW TEAMS FARED

FIRST DIVISION

Club	1	S. China "A"	2
Kowloon	1	Kwong Wah	2
Middlesex	2	St. Joseph's	2
S. China "B"	1	Eastern	2
Royal Scots	1	Navy	0

SECOND DIVISION "A"

Club	0	South China	3
K.I. Chee	0	Eastern	3

SECOND DIVISION "B"

Engineers	0	Signals	1
Kowloon	2	R.A.F.	4
Kwong Wah	2	Police	3

THIRD DIVISION

R.A.S.C.	0	24th R.A.	2
Royal Scots	0	International	1
Kumongs	1	5th R.A.	2
R.A.M.C.	0	Signals	0
Engineers	3	12th R.A.	1

Preliminary Round, Junior Shield

5th R.A.	0	Electric	1
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In the Eastern goal area with only occasional raids by them. Both sides were showing over eagerness to draw first blood with the result that infringements were plenty. In one of these given against the Eastern for a charge by Lau a move was started for the Eastern goal ending with Chan coming near again, a well-directed shot being turned just over by Lau Hin-hon. Tsang was hurt but returned a few minutes later. Excitement grew as the South China forwards returned to attack each time coming nearer and nearer. The half time came, however, without either side scoring.

SOUTH CHINA SCORES

From the resumption in one of the few raids they made on the Eastern

Rugby Football

TRIANGULAR TOURNAMENT

Club Defeat Army XV In First Match

(By "Fly-half")

At Sookunpoo on Saturday afternoon, Club defeated Army by thirteen points (three tries and a dropped goal) to five points (a goal) in the first match of the Triangular Tournament.

Stewart was the Club's star man if only through his two tries. They were both brilliant efforts and never looked like potential scores. He had to smash his way through the Army defence which had pinned him practically onto the touch line, yet despite this they were taken completely by surprise by Stewart's amazing speed, and neglected to bring down the wing man by low tackles.

Hutchinson was below form and disappointed. He dropped numerous simple passes. Bidwell retained his recent improved form. Boscawen made few mistakes although he found Willis a stumbling block.

Club's halves combined extraordinarily well and fulfilled their task in a workman-like manner. Neither Charter nor Thomson was flashy in their play but they accomplished a lot by solid work. The stand-off handled well despite close attention and generally got his three into action when they were all on the move. Thomson was a hard-working scrum half who threw out a lot of passes which always found the stand-off half. Perhaps the most pleasing phase of his play was his covering up both in attack and in defence.

FIERY ARMY PACK

Up forward, the Club's eight stood up well to the fiery military pack and though outplayed in most of the department came into their own in the forward play. Castleton hooked well for the first ten minutes of the game during which he gained a monopoly of the ball. As the heavier Army pack wore down the resistance of the Club's forwards, the Army came into their own. Castleton and Needham did good service for Club with the latter being livelier in the open.

Henderson, the Club full-back, was not too safe in his fielding of long, high kick ahead although he always recovered well. His kicking was good and generally into touch, though it is doubtful whether he has the speed to make himself a real first-class full back.

Waltie was the instigator of Army's attacking movements amongst the three-quarters. It was pleasing to see him backing up so well. His play, however, was not without some misgivings, especially in defence. Hook was orthodox but less more effective. Willis was active and went over only to be called back, having put foot into touch. March was below form.

Bos was safe at stand-off, concentrating as he did on feeding his backs. He found the robust Charter hard to hold. His touch kicking was judicious in the later stages of the game as it was from his forwards that most of the danger came.

BEST MAN IN FIELD

Lang was not only Army's best but also the outstanding player on the field. Time and again he broke away on his own and had particularly hard luck once when he went through and when confronted by Henderson and with the Club's three close behind him, he found he had none of his side backing up within twenty yards.

The whole Army pack is worthy of praise for their slurring play which had the spectators keyed up. Bidwell was prominent with clever dribbles. In the line-outs, Cuthbertson and Boscawen did good work. Dunbar worried the Club's backs in defence.

Throughout play was even with the Army pack taking the ball up field only for the Club's backs to counter attack or vice versa. Quick passing by the Club's backs saw Stewart get off in a 20-yard run, throughout which he was closely followed and seemed likely to be thrown into touch, to score near the flag. Richardson muffed his kick badly.

Army then went into the attack and when Hook was brought down midway between the post and the corner flag, Needham picked up the corner and had rolled free before first analysing his foot to it. March missed what to him is generally a safe kick. Stewart got off his mark at top speed to score a try similar to his first one.

Army were not to be deterred when they got their three off at top speed with the ball, swinging about. Actually she is a native of Cracow, but she has lived for many years in Warsaw to which city she has



One of the many good saves made by Cheung Wing-choi, goalkeeper for South China "B", who played a brilliant game on Sunday, when his team lost to Eastern by the odd goal in three.—Photo by Ming Yuen.

SUNDAY'S SOFTBALL SCORES

Following were the results of the softball matches played yesterday:

MEN'S LEAGUE

Recreo "A"	5	Hongkong Ball Club	4
Chung Wah	9	V.R.C.	1
Philippines	22	Machine Gunners	0
Hongkong Baseball Club	0	International	0
Recreo "B"	11	C.S.A.	0

WOMEN'S LEAGUE

Canadian Chinese	19	Cubs	7
Wahoos	14	Recreo	12
Pirates	13	Panthers	12
Cardinals	13	Hongkong Ball Club	9

FRIENDLY GAME

R.A.S.	36	Texaco	11
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Olympic Games Cancelled

Brussels, Dec. 3. It has been announced that the 1940 Olympic Games have been cancelled.—Reuter.

The games were at first to be held in Japan but were subsequently transferred to Finland, now invaded by Soviet Russia.

area, Chan received from Yeung to trap the ball tipped it aside, and with Lau unbalanced rolled the ball into the goal. Eastern rose to the setback and strove hard for the equaliser but it was not coming till excitement had reached fever pitch. Hsu was given more of the ball and came near once when he headed it into Cheung's hands. He returned again and forced a corner. From the kick Cheung Yung-sum got his head to it and the crowd roared its applause on a beautifully taken corner and an equally nice goal. Kwok Ying-ki was hurt and had to be carried off the field. He did not return for the rest of the game.

Eastern did not seem to be satisfied with having to game all their own way and they called up all their reserve to the attack with the result that the backs were the only two left on the Eastern side of the field. Shot after shot was rained on the South China goal and when it seemed Cheung was never going to be beaten Hsu culminated a fine day's play by beating him with a fine header from Cheung Yung-sum.

Eastern: Lau Hin-hon; Tsang Chung-wan, Cheng Yiu-kuen; S. T. Lau, Hsu King-seng, Lo Wah-uen; Cheung Yung-sum, Chang King-hai, Lee Tak-kee, Tham Joo-tak and Hsu King-to.

South China "B": Cheung Wing-choi; Hsu Yung-sang, Yuen Shi, Yeung Kem-po, Lam Tak-bo, Lam Wol-pui, Yeung Shiu-yick, Tam Chiu-chong, Chan Tak-fai, Kwok Ying-ki and Tam Chiu-fai.

Kho Sin-kie May Go To Java Soon

London, Nov. 23.

Kho Sin-kie, the Chinese Davis Cup player, has been invited to go to Java to play exhibition matches. The proceeds are to be devoted to China's war funds. It is understood that Kho Sin-kie will accept.

He is the British hard courts champion, a title he has won for the last two years. He did not compete at Wimbledon this year, an injury causing his withdrawal the day the championships started.

Tennis

DRAWS FOR WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS

Following are the draws for the Colony women's singles and doubles championships made at the U.S.R.C. on Saturday:

Singles—Miss K. Reeve v. Mrs. Tracey; Mrs. Marriott v. Mrs. N. W. Sneydy; Miss M. Griffiths v. Mrs. Linton; Mrs. Hutchinson v. Miss R. Rumjahn; Miss M. Marriott v. Mrs. Sneydy and Mrs. Marriott v. Mrs. Hyde v. Miss M. Sikes.

The first round to be played by December 10.

Doubles—Mrs. Tracey and Mrs. Webb v. Mrs. Burnett and Miss Bradbury; Miss Griffiths and Mrs. Chui v. Miss Dodiwell and Miss Pritchard; Mrs. Whitham and Mrs. Marriott v. Mrs. Sneydy and Mrs. Keenan; Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Churchill v. Miss Barker and Miss Sikes.

The second round—Miss Griffiths and Mrs. Chui v. Mrs. Sneydy and Mrs. Keenan; Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Churchill v. Miss Barker and Miss Sikes.

The first round to be played by December 10.

The losers have challenged to a return game to-morrow at 7.30 p.m.

SINGLES HANDICAP

R. H. Tidd (plus 17) beat T. W. Wright (plus 25) by 62 points, 450-577, in the second round of the Singles Handicap Competition at the Hongkong Bowling Alleys yesterday.

Tidd scored 158, 141 and 142, and Wright 124, 97 and 132, with 24 allowance.

Famous Tennis Player Reported Missing: Mlle. Jedrzejowska

LONDON, Nov. 23.

With the thought of so many people turning to Poland recently it seems only natural that tennis enthusiasts should be inquiring as to the whereabouts of that great Polish woman player, Mlle. Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, who has always been so popular at Wimbledon and indeed at nearly every tennis centre in the world.

A close friend of Mlle. Jedrzejowska has stated that she had news from her from Warsaw a week before the city fell. Apparently Mlle. Jedrzejowska decided to return home to Warsaw, where she was in business, when the war clouds began to gather. She refused offers to pay tennis visits to America and Brazil.



Mlle. Jedrzejowska, about whom nothing has been heard since her country was invaded.

always returned when her tennis tour in other lands came to an end. Her many friends are anxiously awaiting any scraps of news about her.

A GREAT HITTER

Mlle. Jedrzejowska will always be remembered among tennis followers as one of the greatest hitters of women players ever to drive that expert defender, E. A. Spiering, clean off the court. She did this at Queen's Club both this year and last in the final of the London Championships on grass. On many occasions Frau Spiering could not even move to the ball as it flizzed from the corners of the court into the stop netting.

It has always been something of a mystery why Mlle. Jedrzejowska has not won the women's championship at Wimbledon. For some reason, however, she has rarely been able to reproduce her best games at Wimbledon. This year she was beaten in the fifth round by Miss Alice Marble who played the tennis that has put her on top of the world.

ultimately for Hook, who had handled twice in the movement, to send Waltie over for a try. Bos converted.

Army's pack were seen to host advantage after the interval. However, Club went further ahead when Charter dropped a surprise goal. This was followed by a try from Bidwell which Castleton failed to convert.

Dr. Selby refereed and the teams were: Club—J. R. Henderson (22); D. H. Stewart (2); J. Hutchinson (1); R. D. Bidwell (1); D. J. Bosman (1); Charter (4); J. M. Thomson (24); A. F. Walden (13); R. G. Castleton (25); P. F. Wanklyn (20); B. Sneydy (16); Needham (12); G. B. Godfrey (28); A. M. Kennedy (10) and W. R. Richardson (10).

Army—J. R. Henderson (22); D. H. Stewart (2); J. Hutchinson (1); R. D. Bidwell (1); D. J. Bosman (1); Charter (4); J. M. Thomson (24); A. F. Walden (13); R. G. Castleton (25); P. F. Wanklyn (20); B. Sneydy (16); Needham (12); G. B. Godfrey (28); A. M. Kennedy (10) and W. R. Richardson (10).

The Club's three were individualists with only van Leeuwen and Nelson doing anything of note. Rutherford and Fay were good halves for the Club. Fay was the Club's best back and he dropped goal was a smart one, catching all by surprise.

Headsman was the Club's outstanding forward. Others who showed up were Hynes, Dalziel and Burford.

Lieut. Manners, who is better known on the cricket field, was a clever stand-off in the Navy team. At full-back Drury was a tower of strength.

Club scored through van Leeuwen and Fay, the latter also dropped a goal.

Junior Cricket

INDIANS' INEPT BATTING

One lesson the Indian I.C. seconds learned in their game with the Kowloon C.C. at Sookunpoo last Saturday was that they will have to improve their batting considerably if they are to make anything of a show in the Cricket League next month.

Inclined to be weak at the best of times, the Indians are particularly inept when up against medium-paced or fastish bowling.

This was demonstrated on Saturday when E.C.F. Curtis bowled well for the K.C.C. to take five wickets for 14 runs. His steady medium-to-fast stuff had the Indian batsmen eating out of their hand most of the time, and his success was fully deserved.

A newcomer to local cricket, Curtis strikes one as being a very useful junior bowler and, unless first impressions are deceptive, is likely to take a crop of wickets in the Junior League this season.

Although Mill, another newcomer in the K.C.C. side, captured three wickets for 18, he was not as impressive as Curtis. Nancarrow probably deserved better figures than the two wickets which he actually took. He has a fine action, but would undoubtedly have been much more effective had he bowled just outside the off-stump instead of either dead at the wicket or on the leg.

Only A. K. Minu (28) and T. All (21 not out) made any sort of a stand against the K.C.C. bowlers; the others just came and departed.

RUNS HIT OFF

The K.C.C. won as easily as they did—by nine wickets—principally because of F. J. Lay (72 retired) and G. A. Goodban (31). These two hit off the necessary runs for victory, and were always on top of the bowling. Lay was particularly harsh on the bowlers and made his 72 in very quick time.

After Lay had retired in order to give the other members of the side a chance to bat there was a collapse and the whole side was out for 123.

F. A. Curran, going on late, captured five wickets for 12 runs. His leg-breaks had the K.C.C. middle batsmen puzzled, but the latter made his bowling look more difficult than it really was by blocking full tosses and hitting across the break.

Insufficient was seen of the K.C.C. batting to allow one to estimate its capability. Lay and Goodban, having won the match for the side, the rest were more or less having a "go" at the bowling.

But there is no doubt that the K.C.C. will rely mainly on young Lay and Goodban, and probably a couple of others, for their runs in the League.

TO-DAY'S POLO MATCH

The final of the Subalterns Cup (Polo) will take place at 4 p.m. today, the Royal Scots meeting the F.R.I. Defences, R.A. His Excellency the Governor may attend.

SPORT ADVTS

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Thirteenth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 16th December, 1939, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building; the Club House, Happy Valley; the Hong Kong Club; the Sports Club; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, 7th December, 1939. By Order.

C. R. BROWN, Secretary.

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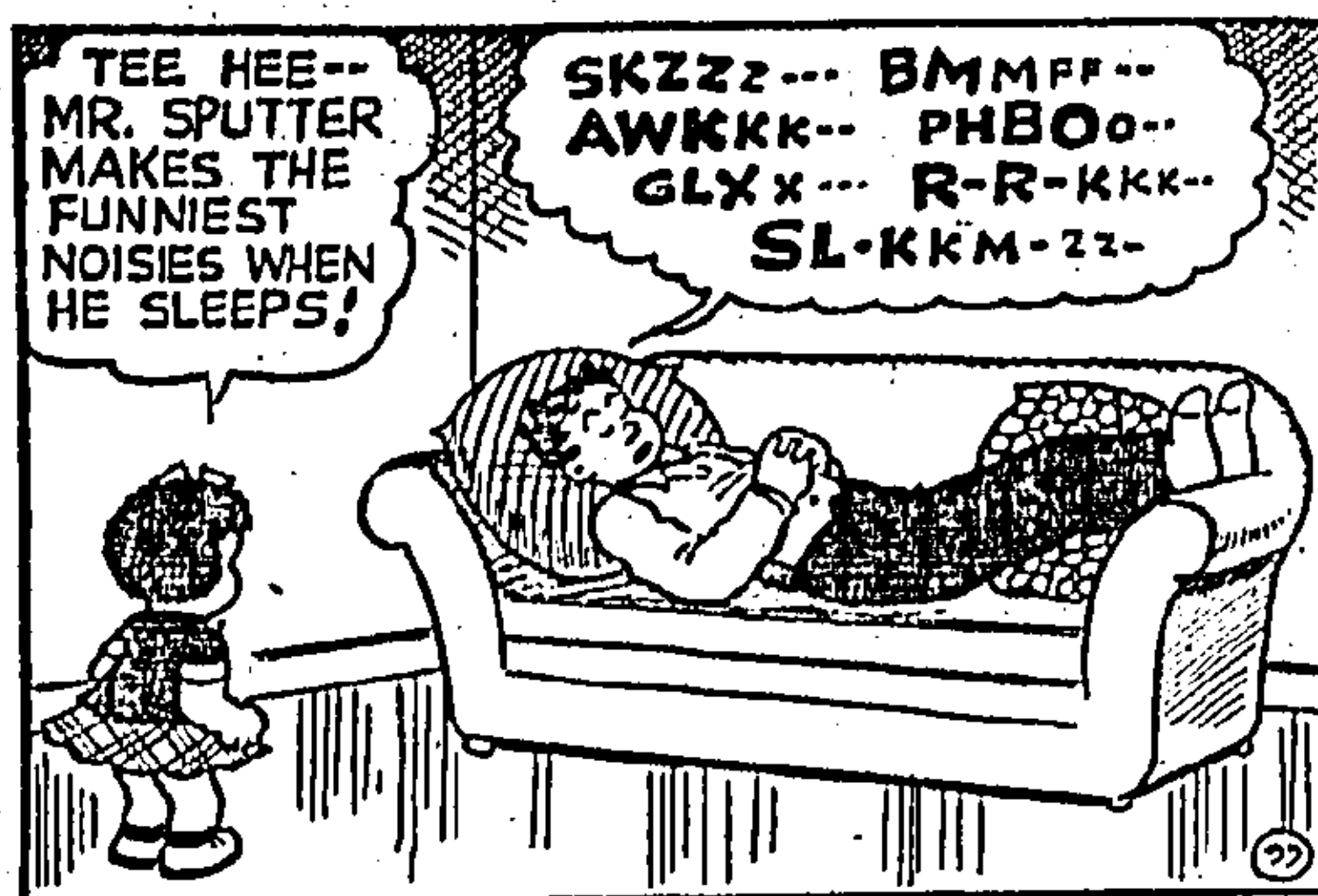
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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

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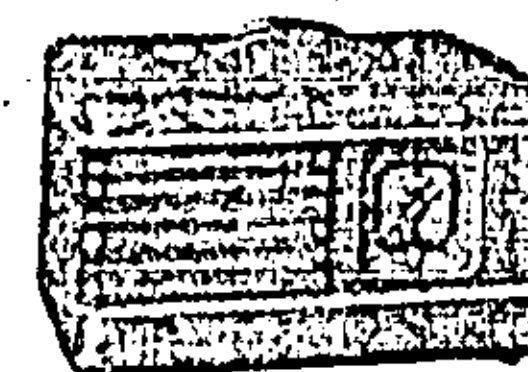
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NELSON OF 1939



ADMIRAL SIR DUDLEY POUND, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCES.

MAKING YOUR HOMES SAFE FROM BOMBERS

FLEET STREET.—Earth, gravel or shingle, scrap timber, masses of old books, and pieces of old linoleum are the materials used by the Ministry of Home Security in its model types of indoor or outdoor shelters which Londoners will presently be able to inspect. They have been constructed to illustrate the latest recently distributed to householders "Make your home safe now."

At 260, King's Road, Chelsea, visitors will see the surface "pill-box" big enough to shelter four people where the ground has been excavated to a depth of two feet, and a low wall built round it of boxes made from planks or short lengths of old floor-boarding filled with earth. The fourth side of the shelter is the brick garden wall. Thicker planks support the boxed earth roof, and linoleum protects this from rain.

In the same garden is a scrap timber-covered trench shelter for ten people, the trench dug four feet deep in the earth, its roof formed of old

boards supported on rafters, covered with linoleum, and earth piled on top. These shelters give protection equal to that of the Government steel garden shelter, and the timber for each costs only a few shillings. An emergency covered trench just under 4ft. in depth was built by three men in one day.

Window Protection

A large room in the house had been chosen to show three types of window protection, one window protected by a large bookcase thickly packed with two feet of old books, a second by boxes of earth or shingle or of sandbags, piled on a table, and a third window was protected by a shingle mattress. Wire netting was nailed across the window frame inside the netting, and the space between it and the window glass filled with shingle.

The end vault beneath the pavement, with its strong vaulted roof, and the escape openings into vaults on either side made a very good shelter. The Ministry considers that while a room with a small window and thick outer wall gives good protection, a basement passage with two walls in protection on either side and two means of exit is still safer.

The basement passage at No. 58, Abingdon Villas, Earl's Court, a house of more expensive type, was stuffed with timber, a task not requiring skilled labour. A glass window had been painted with a special clear paint as protection against shattering, and there was an earth wall protection for a semi-basement window. Wands-worth, was a less solidly built semi-detached house where a small kitchen at the end of a passage had been chosen as the most suitable "safe" room and its windows filled up. The front door was protected against blast by a wall of earth.

DEFENCE BONDS

Cable and Wireless, Limited, are among the large firms assisting their staffs to purchase Defence Bonds and National Savings Certificates. Arrangements have been made by the Company for Cable and Wireless Staff throughout the world to have facilities for investing in these new Government securities.

Amazing Instruments Are Almost Human

BRITAIN BEATS NAZIS IN SCIENTIFIC WAR

By IAN MACKAY

RANGETOWN.
FOR the past two days our little party of British and Dominion journalists have been whirled from one great arsenal to another in the incessant clamour of anvils and electric hammers.

Our ear drums have been shaken by the roar of great guns; our eyes glazed by the blinding glare of oxyacetylene flames; our flesh parboiled by the outrageous heat of furnaces.

To-day, after our sojourn in those infernos, we emerged into the blessed peace and sunlight of a scientific heaven.

NAZI BOAST FAILS

**Planes Not As Fast
As They Claimed**

THE airplanes are warming up. Air raid alarms and air reconnaissance have spread to the hitherto strangely undisturbed area, the British sector of the Maginot Line.

But the best bombing weather already has gone. For eight weeks the Nazi pilots have enjoyed the ideal "six-tenths" conditions which are the dream of bombers.

I should explain that the "tenths" are units of the sky space. Six-tenths of this area have lately been cloud. This cloud is the bombers' friend. They can approach behind it, emerge from it, and retire into it like a trench raiding party popping out of their bomb-proof shelter.

Now these conditions have changed. The autumn harvest of the bomber has gone by. Henceforth in winter they will operate under increasing disabilities.

We can congratulate ourselves on this. For the German warplanes still outnumber ours, though in speed they are inferior. Recent bombing visits to our shores with a heaviest speed of 250-300 m.p.h. barely achieved 200 m.p.h. At this pace our pursuit planes must throttle back if they are to keep under their fire the enemy gunner behind the pilot.

This slowness of the German bombers makes it equally hard for their own fighters to accompany them, protecting them like destroyers protect a battleship. For the escorting fighters must hold themselves back in order to carry out their convoy duty while our own fighters can fling themselves against the whole armada at top speed.

Training in Canada

The break-up of flying weather favours us in a second sense. It gives us time to train more pilots. It is very likely that the new recruits will win this war. It takes from six to 12 months to train a pilot. The supreme value of Canada at the moment is that she can provide the training grounds.

KIDNAPPED YOUTH

**Cheng Chung-Fai Returns
To Hongkong Unharmmed**

Sea of a wealthy Chinese in Hongkong and brother of Cheng Kwok-yau, Cheng Chung-fai, 17, who was reported to have been kidnapped from Hongkong, was traced to Pokto, Walchow district, and rescued in a Chinese Police raid.

The boy returned to his parents at 78 Morrison Hill Road on Saturday and is recovering from the effects of his experience. Cheng told his parents that he had not been maltreated by the kidnapers.

When the police raided the house in Pokto, it is reported, Cheng was found with a man named Wong Cham, who allegedly had enticed him away and who described himself as a mechanic of the Ping Koo radio firm of Gloucester Road, Hongkong.

For to-day, we visited the inspectors who test the scientific instruments without which modern warfare would be a feckless affair.

We looked, in short, over a great optical instrument factory which is working top-speed, fashioning the eyes of the Fleet, the Air Force and the Army.

Kinethcodolytes
It would be idle mockery for me to pretend that I understood one-hundredth part of the things I saw.

But you will not wonder at that when I tell you that many of the skilled workers who produce them, or the highly-trained soldiers, sailors and airmen who use them, know very little about these astonishing instruments.

Among the many marvels which we saw, but failed to understand, were:

Predictors which tell you in advance where an aeroplane is going to be, thus enabling the shell and the aeroplane to arrive at the same place at the same time;

Kinethcodolytes, which film the passing planes and never let them out of sight.

Epidiastopes, which throw on the wall enormous natural-coloured photographs of anything you place inside them and can detect forged banknotes;

Telescopes which look round corners.

Gunsights which enable you to see behind your head, and

A comic-looking gadget—which should be in every schoolboy's knapsack—which will work out mathematical sum or problem instantly.

The predictors not only record the future movements of enemy aircraft, but actually make allowance for the wind.

"A Little Knowledge . . ."
The machine is worked in close co-operation with the anti-aircraft gun, but the gunners are not encouraged to know how the predictor works.

A little knowledge is very dangerous in a thing like this," my officer guide said, "and we think it better they should not know anything about it."

Then there is a new height-and-range-finder, which records two pictures of the approaching plane.

The man at the controls turns a handle and when the two pictures meet the exact height is recorded on a chart at the back of the finder.

A Ministry of Supply spokesman told me our instruments are definitely better than Germany's, "unless they have something we know nothing about."

In the inspection department we saw a new, wide-eyed type of anti-aircraft binoculars which work night as well as day.

At the optical works we saw lenses, glasses, cine projectors and all sorts of visual instruments being turned out by the thousand.

A Wonder Lens
The star product here is the new lens which the R.A.F. is using in the reconnaissance flights over Germany.

This has a wide field of vision which enables the airman to photograph in small detail an area of 40 square miles from 20,000ft.

You will appreciate what this wonder lens can do when I say that 40 square miles is exactly 40 times the area of the City of London.

It can photograph accurately and in detail everything in the area between Ilghate and Streatham, and Poplar and Bayswater.

It consists of five different kinds of glass, and it took two years to work out the mathematics of the thing.

If you want one, they will let you have it for £300.



No Tea, No Coffee, No Smiles

I HAVE just returned from a trip through Germany—the most bewildering and depressing journey I have ever made.

As a neutral I had no difficulty in obtaining a visa to enter Germany.

Neutral newspapers I had with me were confiscated at a railway station near the frontier.

I was handed my traveller's ration cards containing vouchers for about 2lb. of bread, 2lb. of meat, and 5oz. of fats and butter.

Troops Go Home

AT Freiburg, the first station immediately behind the Siegfried Line, the train was invaded by hundreds of troops in full war kit.

Five East Prussians entered my compartment on their way home for a fortnight's leave. But their one idea seemed to be to get some sleep.

I was told that more trains were following and noticed that troop trains going in the opposite direction were quite as numerous.

But it seemed to me, that while foreign reports stressed the constant flow of fresh troops, westwards, they might have overlooked the fact that these were, in the main, relics, and that the eastbound trains were by no means empty.

Ersatz Coffee

THE Frankfurt hotel at which I stayed was practically empty. And it was here I first sampled the food which the Germans now have to eat.

Coffee was coffee only in name. It was brewed from a mixture of acorns, barley, and synthetic coffee.

Often during my journey I heard German women, normally so proud of their rich brown coffee, exclaim, "It is not so much the lack of meat and other things I mind, but what wouldn't I give for a real cup of coffee!"

Tea—This was even worse. Bread—What it was made of I don't know. It certainly contained only a small proportion of wheat.

Butter—I received two tiny pats in exchange for a 4oz. ration voucher—was passable.

Sugar was greyish in colour. I was given three minute lumps for my tea. Marmalade. A frugal helping—was quite good.

Nobody Smiles

WHAT struck me most was the complete absence of mirth. Nobody smiles. The Germans have forgotten how to smile. They have become stern and worried.

Throughout my stay in Germany I was haunted by a feeling that the civilian—and even more so the foreigner—is an intruder.

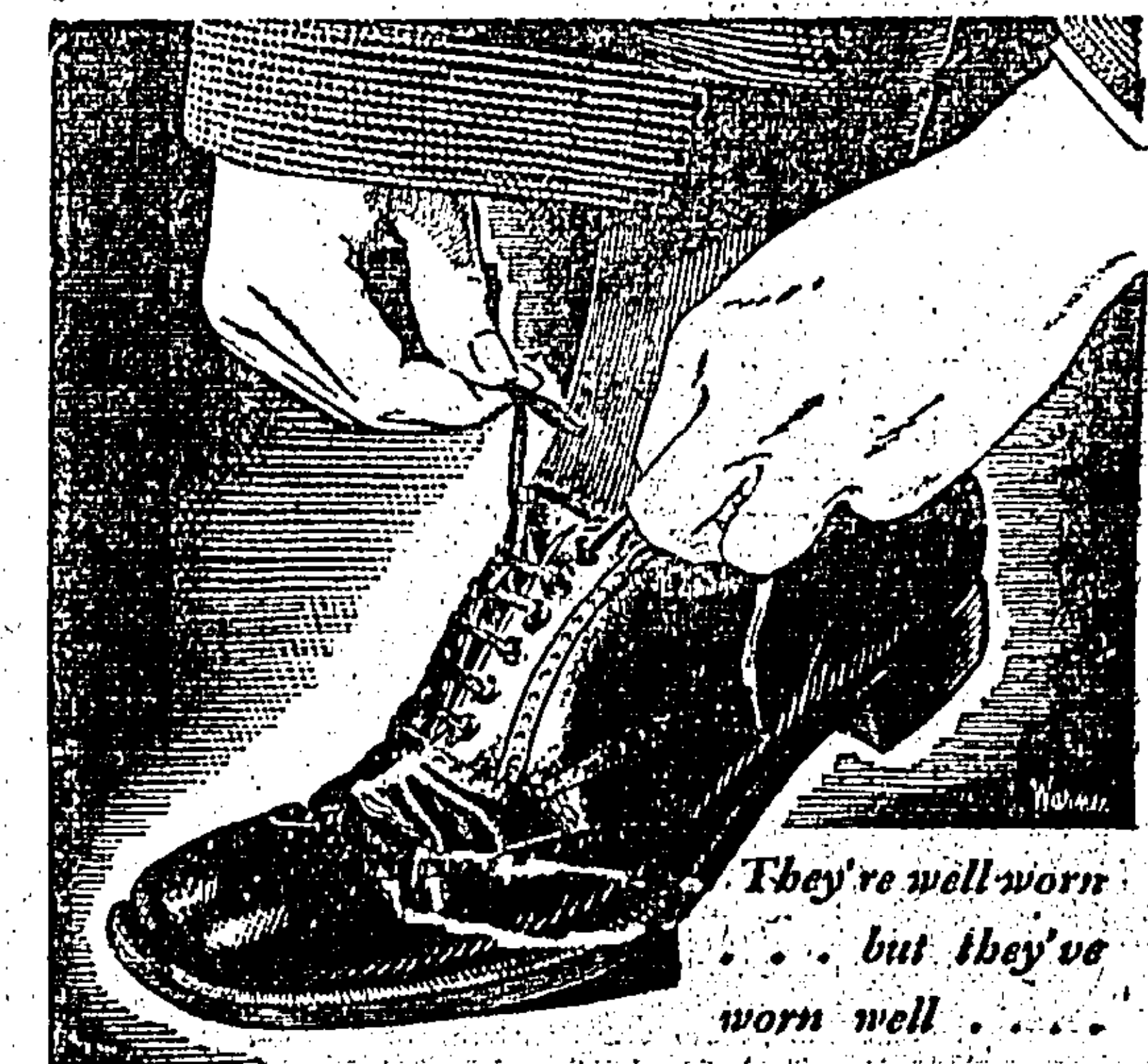
Even the Germans themselves are conscious of this, and only the active Nazis seem immune from its depressing effect.

Everywhere there are men in uniforms. All cinemas, theatres, concert halls, night clubs, and other places of amusement are open, but owing to the shortage of money they are not well frequented.

Landmark To Be Museum

KANSAS CITY.—The original Wyandotte county court-house building has been bought by the Women's Chamber of Commerce here and will be used to house a historical museum. Mrs. Fannie Slozull, president of the chamber, said it building would be restored as nearly as possible to its early-day appearance.

KING'S NEXT CHANGE



They're well worn
... but they've
worn well ...

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Polishes, Protects
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SPENCER TRACY RICHARD GREENE

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Directed by Henry King

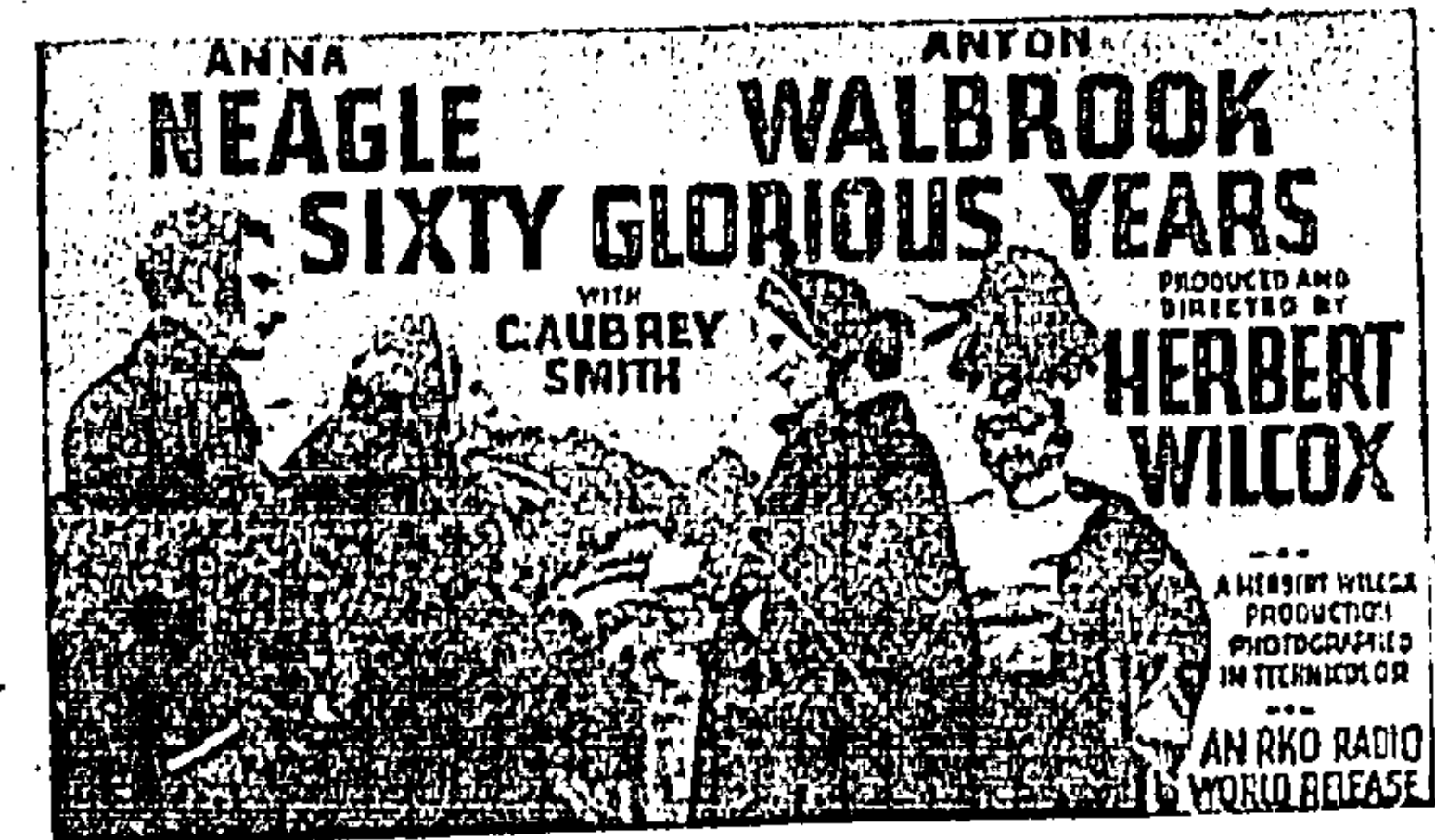
ALSO LATEST UNIVERSAL WAR NEWSREEL

AND The Latest FASHION FORECAST in TECHNICOLOR

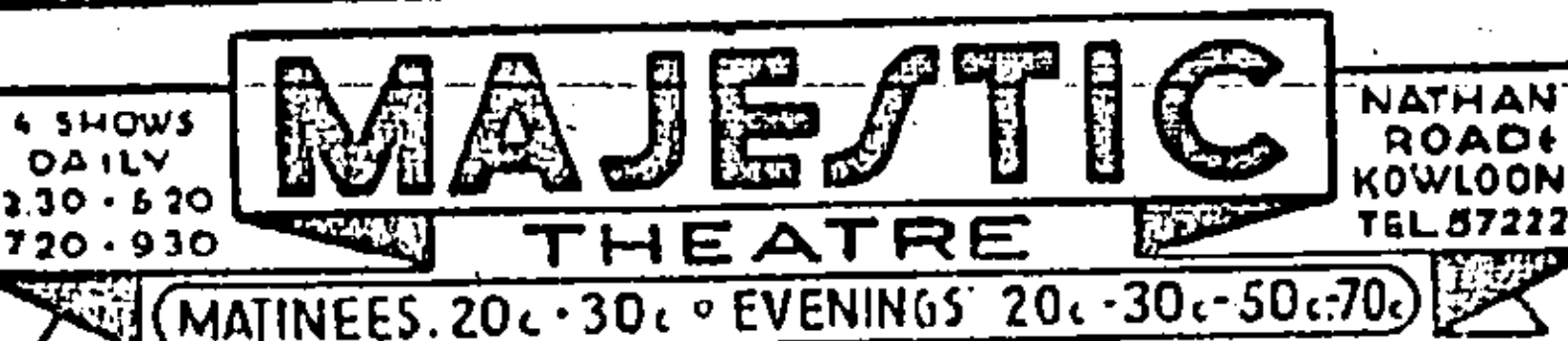
NEXT CHANGE The Sensation of the Hour!
Warner Bros. - "GIRLS ON PROBATION"
Picture



TO-DAY ONLY



TO-MORROW SHIRLEY TEMPLE
A 20th C. Fox - "JUST AROUND THE CORNER"
Picture



SHOWING TO-DAY
THE GREATEST DRAMA OF WARTIME AVIATION EVER
SHOWN ON THE SCREEN!



BASIL RATHBONE
DAVID NIVEN

Screen Play by Simon L. Miller and Dan Taborer • From an
Original Story by John Monk Saunders • Music by Max Steiner

NEXT CHANGE
The Year's Gayest Laugh Hit!
LORETTA YOUNG - WARNER BAXTER - BINNIE BARNES
"WIFE, HUSBAND and FRIEND"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

The Fighting FINNS RALLY Week-End Respite In The War

By Saturday morning the Russians had suffered several reversals in their attack on Finland. In the north the counter-attack gave the Finns possession of Petsamo and 150 prisoners. The Red troops here were stated to be poorly equipped and in poor condition.

On the long Karelian east frontier the defenders made good use of forests and lakes to hold the enemy though the claims as to territory lost were conflicting. However, the Finns maintained their outposts and did not retreat to the inner Mannerheim Line.

In the south, the Finns denied the Russian claim to occupied Terijoki on the isthmus and held the Red Army from Leningrad to indecisive fighting along Lake Ladoga. The Red fleet bombarded the coastal towns but attempted landings were repulsed. A continuous battle in the forts registering a heavy toll of Finnish lives was still in progress.

The Red fleet lost a considerable vessel. The Red air force skimmed the roots of Finnish cities and machine-gunned the streets. Fires resulted but the loss of life was less than the 200 killed in Helsinki on the first day. Finnish batteries and air force claimed 19 of the enemy planes were brought down.

Quiet In Helsinki

Helsinki, Dec. 2. Soviet planes to-day attacked Tornio in northern Finland in an attempt to destroy the railroad tracks but were driven off by anti-aircraft fire. Hangar was also bombed again to-day.

It is understood that the Russians are not attacking the Finnish capital during the week-end as a result of German representations to Moscow asking for time to enable Germans in Helsinki to flee. A German steamer is lying off Helsinki and it is understood that there are on route to embark the Germans. Members of the Swedish colony here are leaving on Sunday.

There were false alarms of air raids at 9.20 a.m. to-day. Now the shops are open and most of the normal, but no afternoon newspapers have been published. An official announcement said that the Soviet pilots who have been captured were "greatly surprised at the strength of the Finnish defences. The pilots were quoted as saying that they were taken before leaving the Soviet aerodromes that they could bomb anywhere in Finland without danger.

It is reported that the Finns are strengthening their positions near the Norwegian frontier where they are expecting an attack on Sunday.—United Press.

Fate Of Petsamo

Moscow, Dec. 2. It is reported that the Russians have recaptured Petsamo.—United Press.

Bombardment At Hangoe

Copenhagen, Dec. 2. The Berlingske Tidende's correspondent reports that the Russian fleet have launched another attack on Hangoe and that a battle is now in progress between the fortress and Russian warships.—United Press.

Woman Aviator

Stockholm, Dec. 2. The Dagens Nyheter's Helsinki correspondent reports that a Red pilot who was shot down in Friday's air raid has been identified as a woman.—United Press.

Week-End Respite

Helsinki, Dec. 2. The Finnish Government at Helsinki met twice in an undisclosed underground shelter. Finnish troops have evacuated five Russian border villages and are falling back on the rear fortifications, the withdrawal being orderly and in accordance with General Staff orders.

It is officially stated that 19 Red planes have been brought down, and it is believed that the Finns sank the new Red cruiser Klov on Hangoe on Friday in addition to sinking a light cruiser and disabling a destroyer.

It is said that the Russians are continuing their assault both north and west of Lake Ladoga without result, suffering heavy casualties. A raid alarm was sounded by the Lasti radio station but there are no details.

At 5.30 p.m. the capital was quiet.—United Press.

Nickel Mines Destroyed

Riga, Dec. 3. It is reported that the nickel mines at Salajev were blown up in order to prevent their exploitation by the Russians.—Reuter.

No Material Gains

Helsinki, Dec. 3. Although Soviet troops advanced a mile and a half along the coast to-day, they are still in the no-man's land in front of the Finnish defence line.

The islands of Sedskari, Hogland, Laanvaasa and Tyerari, situated in front of Kronstadt, which they occupied without fighting, were evacuated by the Finns a fortnight ago.—Reuter.

Finns Maintain Positions

London, Dec. 3. Fierce fighting in the Suojarvi district, near the frontier in south-

PASTEURISED MILK Urban Council to Set Out Definition

At the meeting of the Urban Council to-morrow afternoon, the chairman will move to amend the by-laws under the Public Health (Food) Ordinance by adding a definition of Pasteurised milk. No milk or cream will be regarded as pasteurised if it contains:

(a) before pasteurisation, more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter and/or any bacillus coli communis in the one-thousandth (0.001) of a cubic centimeter or,

(b) after pasteurisation, and before or during delivery for sale, more than 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter and/or any bacillus coli communis in one-tenth (0.1) of a cubic centimeter. Other business for the meeting includes:

Correspondence relative to the appointment of the officers to act under Ordinance 8 of 1935 (Section 2). Applications for a food preserving licence for the premises at rear of No. 6, Sai On Street, Aberdeen; food shop licence for No. 55, Stanley Street, first and second floors; milk shop licence for No. 8, Landale Street, ground floor.

east Finland, is announced in a Finnish Defence Ministry broadcast from Helsinki.

The communique declares that generally the Finnish line is being maintained.

Petsamo is still in the hands of the Finns. There have been no raids to-day and no naval activity against the Finnish coast.—Reuter.

Weather Difficulties

London, Dec. 3. The task of the Soviet invading tanks is proving formidable owing to the intricate nature of the anti-tank defence system. The tanks' difficulties are increased because Finnish troops are furnished with inflammables to fire any tanks caught in traps.

The ice covered roads are hampering evacuation from Helsinki. Reports of yesterday's air raids state that 20 were killed and 30 wounded, when Russian planes are alleged to have machine-gunned the Helsinki streets.

The captain of the German steamer Dutz stated that he saw a Russian destroyer sink, while bombing the Finnish coast on Friday.—Reuter.

Finnish Army Surprises

Helsinki, Dec. 3. Heavy fighting occurred during the night north of Lake Ladoga especially near Suojarvi.

It is learned that the Finns maintained their positions despite violent Soviet attacks. Fighting occurred in no man's land and the Russians lost several tanks.

It is reported that the strong Finnish resistance has apparently surprised the Russians.

The Finnish Army is well armed and possesses one machine gun to every 11 rifles.—Reuter.

CHURCH PARADE

Scots Observe St. Andrew's Sunday

A special service was held at the Union Church, Kennedy Road, yesterday morning, St. Andrew's Sunday, when the Scottish Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps held its annual church parade. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Northcote, accompanied by Capt. S. H. Batty-Smith, Major-General A. E. Grasett, accompanied by Capt. R. E. T. St. John, Commodore and Mrs. A. M. Peters, Dr. D. G. R. Black, Chaplain of St. Andrew's Society, Sir Atholl and Lady MacGregor, Hon. Mr. A. L. Shields and other members of the Society and the Scottish community, attended the service.

The Scottish Company paraded under Captain A. W. Brown, acting Officer Commanding, and marched to the Church from Headquarters, headed by two pipers.

Other officers of the Volunteers present included Lt.-Col. H. B. L. Dowbiggin and Captain E. N. Thurstay, the Adjutant.

The service was conducted by the Rev. K. Mackenzie Dow, who took as his text "Seek ye the Lord God your Father and do his commandments."

Music was supplied by the band of the 2nd Bn. Royal Scots, by kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers. There was a large congregation.

After the service, a reception was given by the Chaplain at Volunteer Headquarters.

LATE NEWS

Gunboat Rescues Drifting Crew

Survivors of the crew of a junk captured by Japanese were rescued at sea early yesterday morning by a British gunboat, after being adrift for over 36 hours.

According to a report by the Master of the junk, Mr. Wah-wan, the ship was seized by a Japanese motor launch and was set afire. The crew managed to escape to a derelict junk which had previously been captured and semi-destroyed by the Japanese.

The British gunboat brought them into Hongkong.

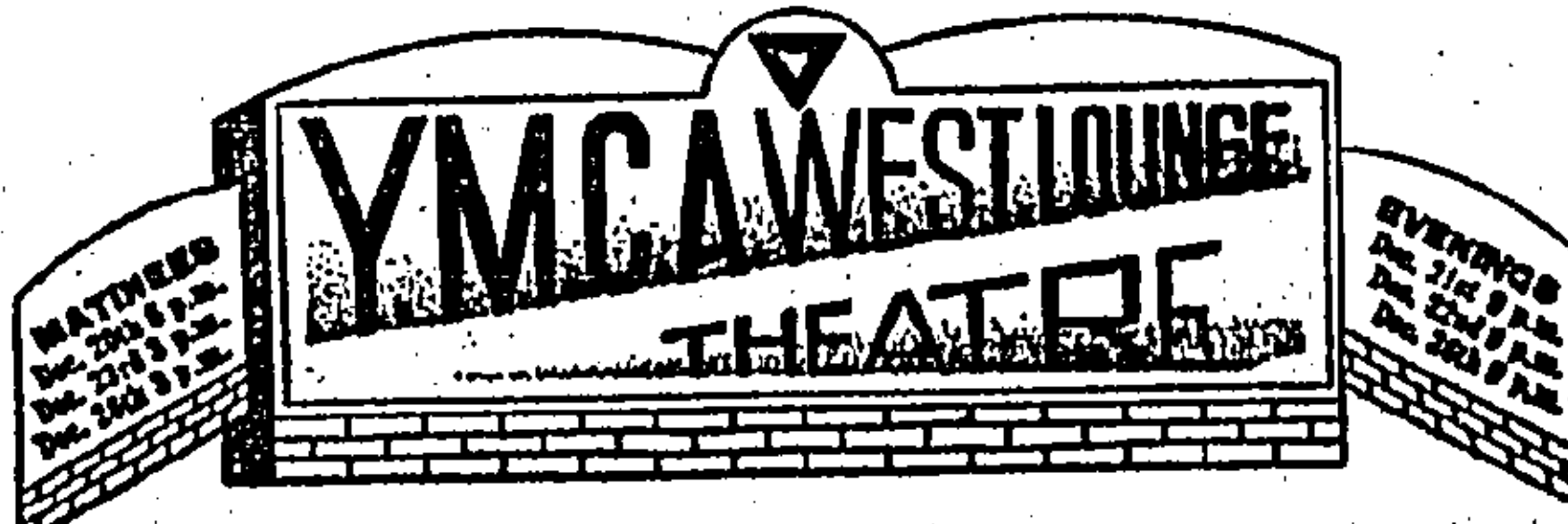


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Always FRESH STOCK at
C. INGENOHL'S CIGAR STORES
"LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE"



Admission: \$2.20 & \$1.10: Children (Matinees only) \$1.10 & 70c.

GRAND XMAS PANTOMIME

ALI BABA

Booking at Y.M.C.A., Kowloon & Andersons, Hong Kong.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

HONG KONG KOWLOON

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20, 9.30 P.M.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

Jeanette MacDonald

A Robt. Z. Leonard Production

BROADWAY SERENADE

LEW AYRES IAN HUNTER FRANK MORGAN

Free Play by Charles Lederer

WEDNESDAY

SEE ...

The WARNING

ORIENTAL THEATRE

LAST 4 TIMES TO-DAY

THE PUNCH-PACKED THRILL PICTURE OF THE YEAR!

The most bizarre pages from the record of modern crime have been formed into this thrilling story.

CRIME SCOOP!

Adapted from J. EDGAR HOOVER'S

PERSONS IN HIDING

LYNNE OVERMAN PATRICIA MORISON J. CARROL HAISH JUDITH BARRETT

Permanent Picture. Directed by LOUIS JAVIER. Screen Play by William A. Lyndon and Robert Wick.

SPECIAL FOR TO-MORROW—ONE DAY ONLY—

A MIGHTY DRAMA OF A MIGHTY EMPIRE!

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents

THE HURRICANE

MATINEES: 20c-30c. EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c.

TAKE ANY TRAM or HAPPY VALLEY BUS

CATHAY

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20, 9.30 P.M.

MATINEES: 20c-30c-40c. EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c-80c.

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

You'll thrill again when he signs again in this heart stirring drama from the heart of Dixieland!

BOBBY BRENN

RAINBOW ON THE RIVER

MAY ROBSON

BUTTERWORTH

Benita Hume Alan Mowbray Louise Beaver Henry O'Neill Marilyn Knowlton and the Fine Hall-Johnson Choir

ADDED

NEW MARCH OF TIME presents

"War, Peace & Propaganda"

A Timely & Revealing Subject Not To Be Missed!

TO-MORROW ONLY

with a cast of 5,000 featuring

WARNER BAXTER

BARTHOLOMEW

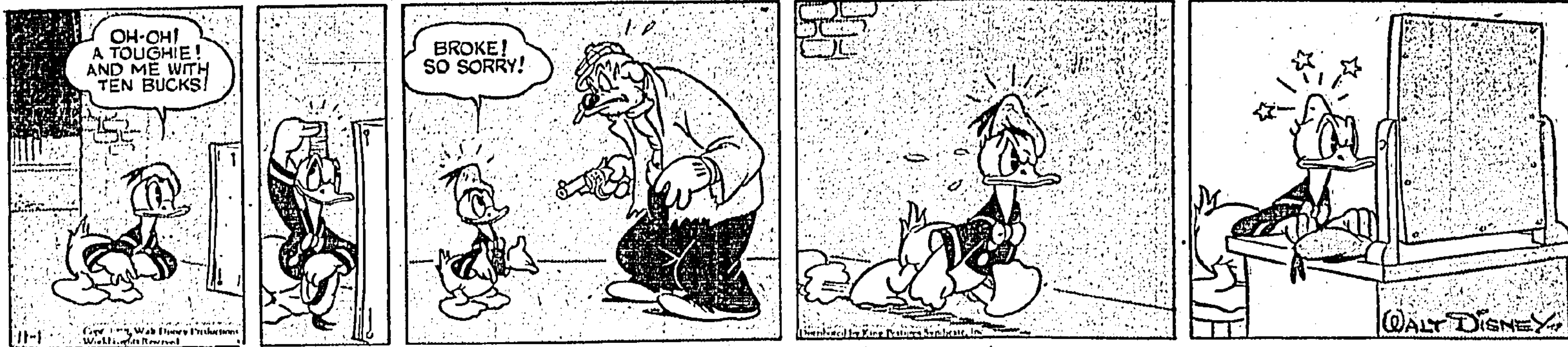
ARLEN WHELAN

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by FREDERICK PERRY FRANKLIN at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



SPECIAL For XMAS TURKEYS

Australian ... (8-22 lb.) \$1.20 per lb.
Sunny Farm ... (8-14 lb.) \$1.20 per lb.

PROVISION DEPT.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

At School for 2 Minutes



More than 200 Renford, Essex, girls, pupils, at the County High School, are attending school for two minutes a week. The time is spent collecting from individual pigeon holes school-work left there by teachers, and leaving in baskets the previous week's work. The scheme has been arranged so that the work may go on while air-raid precautions are being carried out at the school. Above, studying the week's schedule of lessons.

MUZZLING THE NAZI SPIES

Gramophone Record Hid A Message

INGENIOUS methods by which valuable information could be conveyed to the enemy will have little chance of succeeding now, for Mr. Horc-Belisha, the War Secretary, has made a new order to combat espionage.

This aims at the interception of vital messages written in code or invisible ink or concealed in ordinary articles of commerce.

It is known that the commonplace and apparently harmless service of news, advertisements, photography and literature might be adapted to the use of espionage.

Familiar goods and commodities can also be employed to carry hidden messages.

A Hitler Speech

During the last war, it was disclosed that personal paragraphs could serve a sinister purpose; that by means of a code, words could change their meaning, and the movements of men and ships could be detailed in a contribution to the correspondence column.

A gramophone record was found recently to be manipulated, that, beginning with a speech by Hitler, it ended with something quite different.

Like smugglers, spies are expert at concealment.

Innocent-looking articles can contain messages that might mean the loss of a ship, the slaughter of a battalion, or the destruction of a munitions factory.

The new order supercedes that which prohibited the export and import, otherwise than by post, of certain prohibited articles to most neutral countries in Europe.

It also applies to the carrying and shipping of printed matter to all destinations outside the United Kingdom.

New Enemy Countries

A permit is no longer required for conveying printed matter to any British Dominion, Colony or Mandated territory or Eire, France or any country in North or South America.

Passengers to or from countries other than those enumerated may convey "prohibited articles" without a permit, provided they are approved at the port of arrival or departure in the United Kingdom.

The list of prohibited countries has been altered by the removal of Slovakia, Danzig and Poland, which must now be treated as enemy countries, and by the addition of San Marino, Monaco, Andorra, and Liechtenstein, and the Baltic States, Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

The scope of the order, broadly speaking, embraces all neutral countries in Europe, as well as China, Japan and Russia.

No prohibited matter can now be posted, carried or shipped to any of these countries without a permit.

Private individuals are not allowed to send prohibited articles to banded countries, except in special circumstances.



The previous week's work being left by pupils for correction by their teachers.

Jamming B.B.C. Foreign Talks

Source Not Yet Traced

(By A Radio Correspondent)

Jamming of B.B.C. foreign language broadcasts on short waves has begun. Interference, apparently deliberate, is noticeable on the 49-metre broadcasts in German, Polish, Czech and Hungarian.

The source has not yet been established.

Hitherto one of the surprises of the war has been the absence of radio jamming in the west and the clear reception of most German, French and English stations on the air.

Germany jammed Moscow broadcasts in German for several years.

Sir Noel Ashbridge, Chief Engineer of the B.B.C., told me recently that there was less interference with B.B.C. stations after the outbreak of war than there had been before.

The "gentleman's wave-length agreement" has been closely observed. Germany's reasons for keeping to her own legitimate wave-lengths are, presumably, that she is most anxious to make best use of her propaganda weapons and does not want to invite reprisals by starting a jamming campaign.

The broadcasting of deliberate interference would also occupy transmitters which could be used more effectively.

These countries without a permit. Private individuals are not allowed to send prohibited articles to banded countries, except in special circumstances.

Work of Bombers Starts on the Ground

R. A. F. PILOTS WAIT FOR WAR TO "START"

WHEN QUEEN MARY HAD HER CIGARETTE

How the daughter of a Socialist Minister once admitted privately that the most vivid memory of her first visit to Windsor Castle was to see Queen Mary smoke a cigarette is related in a book published recently. "In an age when many women smoke in public," writes the authoress, "the Labour Minister's daughter was startled by the anomaly, as it seemed to her, of Queen Mary smoking."

"Yet in an age when fewer women smoked who were not 'fast' it seemed quite natural that Queen Alexandra should smoke. Indeed, she once overcame the scruples of a Bishop, and induced him to smoke a cigarette with her on board the 'Victoria and Albert'."

The story is told in "The Lady of Marlborough House," Jonathan Cape, Gs, by Miss Kathleen Woodward, who traces with sympathetic understanding a life of Queen Mary which incorporates the historic background of her Majesty's experiences as Princess, Queen and Queen Mother.

AMERICA WARNS SHIPS OF MINES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UP).—The Navy Department's hydrographic office has inaugurated a supplemental system of "special warnings" to American shipping as a result of the war in Europe.

The navy said the special warnings are issued as necessary warrants and supplement the primary duty of ship officers to collect and disseminate information in the interest of safe navigation.

Since the start of the European war on Sept. 1, twelve bulletins have been radiated to American ships at sea by the hydrographic office.

The first, issued on that day, reported that the German government had announced that military operations off Danzig bay and warned ships using the harbour that "movement in and out involves danger of destruction."

Lights No Longer Certain

The following day, American vessels were warned that the British government had announced that certain lights and other navigation aids on coasts of the United Kingdom might be discontinued without further notice.

Other warnings followed. These included a report that the British Admiralty had announced the laying of mines in the Straits of Dover, the Firth of Forth and Heligoland.

That the French Government had extinguished navigation lights in territorial waters; that the Danish government had mined entrances to Kongedyb, the Hollaenderdyb and Drogden.

The office advised on the third day of war that the British government had announced the laying of mines across entrances to the Baltic Sea while "respecting foreign territorial waters."

Warned Against Zigzagging

The U. S. Maritime Commission, another warning said, had advised commanders of American vessels en route to and from European ports to avoid being mistaken for belligerent vessels. The commission also suggested that commanders paint American flag on the hulls, hatches and sundecks of their vessels and spotlight the American flag at night.

Another warning advised that Germany had laid mines in the North Sea off the German coast.

The bureau's New York office meanwhile notified shipping interests that the War Department has begun mine-laying practice off the Rhode Island coast in Narragansett Bay and the West Passage.

Ships were instructed to pass to the eastward of the easternmost of the buoys marking the area where dummy mines have been laid about 7 feet down.

AMBULANCE COMMAND

Mr. Alfred Morris is in receipt of a cable message from London to the effect that his resignation as Director of Ambulance and Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade has been accepted by the Chamber General with the approval of the Grand Prior of the Order.

By RONALD WALKER

FRANCE. STANDING on an observation post amid the dismal rotting relics of the last war, I watched to-day R.A.F. bomber pilots keeping in practice for this war which has not yet started.

From this hill the country rolled away in small hills and straggling valleys into the mist of driving rain. Every inch of the land is pitted and scarred from the shells of 1914-18, and scattered with steel helmets, water-bottles, tangled barbed-wire and occasional rifles red with rust from which the wooden stock has crumbled away.

A handful of R.A.F. officers and airmen stood on the hill. Collars turned up, stamping their feet, rather impolite about the rain, they went about the not very exciting business of directing the practice bombing operations.

Hitting The Target

The radio operator sat at his table in the middle of a miniature lake. Two old boxes served for a seat and his rubber-boiled feet were submerged. Airmen hurried about laying out ground signals. Bombers came singly from a nearby aerodrome to aim their bombs at the target in the middle of this deserted and shell-riddled land.

From our hill we could see the tiny black shape drop from beneath the machine as it flew straight and steady over the target. We stood silent, counting the seconds. Then came the crunching, hollow sound of the explosion.

One pilot who had dropped two bombs very accurately came flying overhead to wave and waggle his wings before disappearing in the rain clouds for home.

After a day travelling rapidly through this piece of France which is now occupied by the R.A.F., it is obvious that the service has not been idle even if it has not had to fight the war in the manner that was expected.

People in England who talk glibly of the war in the air have always failed to realise that the aeroplane flies on the ground. It can go into the air and operate successfully only if there is behind it an elaborate ground organisation.

Ready For Battle

During the past ten weeks the R.A.F. has made itself at home. Its aerodromes, depots and stores have been established and the entire elaborate organisation of an air force is ready to wage the war.

Officers and men make jokes about lack of real fighting, but their spirit has not been spoiled. Almost from the beginning the weather has been a difficulty.

But the men have good billets and plenty of food. The billets are amazingly varied. One I saw yesterday was in a ruined chateau. The men's mess was in the great salon. Its faded and ruined panelling still bravely gilt.

SALE OF WORK

A reminder is given of the United Sale of Work being held to-day and to-morrow at the Women's International Club, Gloucester Building, First Floor, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The Salvation Army Home for Women and Girls, 2 Embankment Road, Kowloon Tong, and the Festival Home for Blind Girls, Pokfulam, are two well-known institutions, and those in charge hope that many friends will rally to their aid in disposing of the beautiful articles unmercifully turned out by the inmates of both Homes.

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12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.
12.30 Dance Music by Ambrose and His Orchestra.
1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Variety with Charlie Kunz, Frank Crumit, Harold Ramsay, and Doris Palmer.
1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Schubert—Quartet In A Minor, Op. 29.
Kolisch Quartet.
2.15 Close down.

6.0 "For the Children."
Nursery Rhymes—Medley... The New Century Quartette with Orchestra; Teddy Bears' Picnic (bration); Frank Biffa and His Bears; Little Drummer Boy (No. 1); Grace Fields (Vocal) with Doh; Good-Night, Little Skipper; Fox-Trot... Brian Lawrence and His Orchestra.

6.32 Harry Roy's Stage Show.
Harry Roy and His Orchestra. (Recorded at the actual performance at The Garrick Theatre, Southport).
6.47 Four Popular Dance Number.
7.0 Sea Shanties by The Royal Naval Singers.

7.10 Studio—Another "Musical Cocktail" by Erich Porges. (Piano) (From Jimmy's Kitchen).
7.30 London Relay—The News.
8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 An Hour of Variety with Josephine Baker, "Titch," Donald Gourley and Ray Noble and His Orchestra.
9.05 Studio—Comments on Recent Events.
9.25 London Relay—News Summary.

9.30 New Mayfair Orchestra and Roger Bampton (Contralto).
"Virginia"—Selection (Waller and Tunbridge); "Funny Face"—Selection (Gershwin); Swans (Kramer); "Rose Bampton"; "Lucky Girl"—Selection (Charlin and Meyer); Light My Light (from "Gitanjali"—Song-offerings); When I Bring to You Coloured Toys (from "Gitanjali"—Song-offerings)... Rose Bampton; "Love Lies"—Selection; "Five O'Clock Girl"—Selection (Ruby).
10.0 An hour of Dance Music.
11.0 Close down.

GERMAN FUTILITY

Representations Ignored By Stalin

Amsterdam, Dec. 2. Germany made strong, secret representations to Moscow before the Red Army marched into Finland. Stalin's refusal to reply caused consternation in Berlin.

Furious quarrels are reported to have broken out among Hitler's lieutenants and General von Brauchitsch, regarded as a "yes" man, is said to have attacked von Ribbentrop in Hitler's presence.—Reuter.

Rousse Britain's Suspicion

London, Dec. 3. The attitude of the German Government to the Soviet invasion of Finland is obscure, but it is reported that the uneasiness over the Soviet expansion in the north is so great that the Nazis are suggesting that Britain and Germany should join in the fight against it.

In London, however, observers maintain that Herr von Ribbentrop is under no illusion that Germany had made great sacrifices for Soviet friendship.

They suspect the German uneasiness is unreal, and regard it as a manoeuvre to get a peace favourable to Germany.—Reuter Bulletin.

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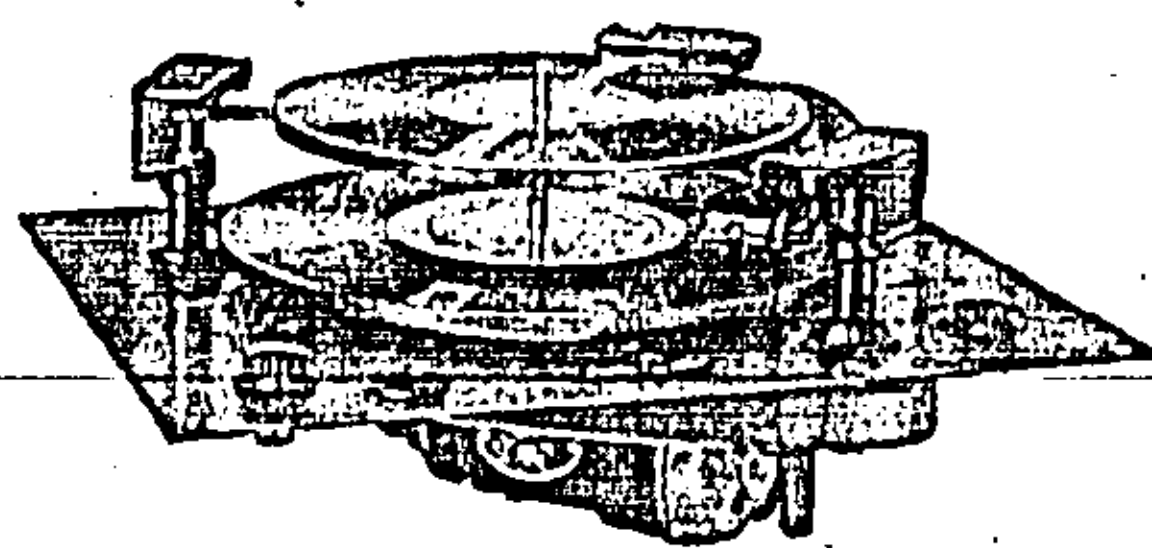
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

Monday, December 4, 1939.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26615

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Hugging The Bear

So many of the forecasts made by Adolf Hitler in his early writings have come to pass that it is interesting to consult his estimate then of developments which are taking place now.

Russia's invasion of Finland, in fact, seems to bring one more of Hitler's prophecies nearer realisation. Hitler, when he was writing "Mein Kampf," declared—Russia—could be no suitable ally for Germany and adduced these reasons:

Considered purely militarily, in the event of a German-Russian war against Western Europe, which would probably, however, mean against the entire rest of the world, the relations would be simply catastrophic. The struggle would proceed not on Russian but on German soil, without Germany being able to get from Russia even the slightest effective support.

The Reichsführer's Siegfried Line makes him possibly less concerned about what may happen to the industrial heart of Germany. But the opinion of outside experts tends to confirm his doubts in the economic sphere.

A tabulation by the United States Department of Commerce shows that German imports from Russia of such critically needed commodities as petroleum products and animal or vegetable oils and fats have fallen off in the last five years to less than a fourth of what they were. It may be that these and some other imports can be increased, but a great deal will depend upon what the Soviet Union wishes to give up. With its own huge mechanized army in motion, it obviously will not have a great surplus of gasoline and lubricants.

And can the German Reich expect military aid from its new friend on the north when Comrade Stalin is employing his army on his own missions?



WINDOW DRESSING

RIBBENTROP: "Perhaps you might make her expression a little more winning, Adolf!"

What It's Like to be bombed

I HAVE been bombed for a week on end in Warsaw. In tiny villages and small open towns in Poland's countryside I have seen bombs and machine gun fire rain down from the sky.

As the result I have come to the conclusion that the safest place to be in an air-raid is a big town. And the nearer the centre the better.

I do know about this because I accompanied a member of the military mission and a councillor of the British Embassy in Warsaw on a tour of the areas damaged by air-raid in the city's neighbourhood.

Take Warsaw, for example. The city had no barrage balloons. Yet until the city's air defence broke down through sheer numerical weakness the enemy was kept at bay.

There was a belt of anti-aircraft defence guns. There were pursuit planes. There was a system of detection which warned civilians of the approach of enemy planes when they were at least forty miles away, and sounded an alarm five minutes before their arrival.

It was only very occasionally that enemy planes were heard and seen before the sirens had got going.

Moreover, there was in the first few days of the war an effective radio warning sent out on top of normal wireless programmes to be picked up by defence groups.

The Warsaw public very soon learned to translate this coded message—"ICO-RAM 20 Coming"—as a warning of immediate danger, and took to the cellars.

Warsaw, with its big flats, all built over roomy cellars, and many of them fitted with protective roofs twelve inches thick in concrete, was at the outset of the war a fairly easy place to organise for civilian defence.

Indeed, the public dug-outs proved to be very little used because of the excellent shelter provided in people's own houses.

And while the people ran into the cellars, the Warsaw fighter planes chased the German bombers away from the centre of the city.

Naturally a modern block of flats, built round a steel skeleton, stands up best to bombardment. That is only what you would expect. But a direct hit demolishes even this. A substantial stone house, or a steel-frame building, however, is good protection against anything except a bomb which falls exactly where you happen to be.

The bombers either had to fly so high that their bombing was ineffective, or they had to dive below the fighter planes and thus come into the range of the anti-aircraft guns.

Now take the contrast. Just before the war there was an exodus from the city into the suburbs. After the first day of bombing the refugees hurried back again into the city.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Anthony D. Biddle, for example, rented a house in the wealthy residential district of Konstancin, about 12 miles

"WOULD it not be of great value if we could find out what was the exact effect of German bombing, say in one raid on Warsaw, so that we might have some idea what it would be like here?"

Mr. Josiah Wedgwood put this pertinent question to Mr. R. A. Butler (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs) in the House of Commons suggesting that British diplomatic and consular officials should make full reports of what they had experienced in Poland of German air bombing.

Mr. Butler promised that they would do so. He added that "any aircraft which came here will get the reception they deserve."

Here is what Mr. Wedgwood asked for. This report is made by

JERZY SZAPIRO

former Warsaw correspondent. He experienced plenty of German bombing, several times in the company of members of the British Embassy. Read, mark and learn what he has to tell you.

outside Warsaw. On the second day of the war he was having breakfast with his family when several bombs exploded within 100 yards of his villa.

The reason was that Konstancin was four miles away from a small aerodrome. A German bomber, chased by a Polish fighter plane, was forced to unload his supply of bombs in order to make it easier to escape, and Konstancin happened to be underneath.

It was this concentration of the German air force on the business of destroying Poland's air defence at the source, and of the railway junctions, which made the suburbs of Warsaw so unhealthy.

Of course, a humane pilot, forced to unload his bombs, would dump them, if he could, into a river or a field. I saw this myself on the south-east of Warsaw, at Slesce.

Two pilots had dropped about 60 small bombs on pasture land on the bank of the Vistula. I counted about 10 craters, two to three yards in diameter. The rest of their bombs fell into the river.

On the other side of the Vistula another pilot, of the same squadron dropped his bombs on a village, destroyed about eight houses and killed four peasants.

Five miles away in the Otwock health resort another pilot had dropped ten bombs or so. One of them hit an orphanage. Eleven children were killed, about 15 were wounded, and many houses were destroyed by fire.

The weakness in my argument is that Warsaw was finally destroyed by air-raid attack, but the answer is that the Polish air force was numerically weak.

It just hadn't enough fighters to cope with the German bombers once the Germans had occupied the Polish western provinces and thus set free for further use a great part of their air force.

Warsaw's defence, compared with what I know and have seen of London's air defence, was pathetically weak. There is a great deal of precaution taken in England with regard to night raiding, but bombing in Warsaw took place almost always an hour after dawn, at 11 o'clock in the morning, and just before dusk.

The German aviators who were captured by the Poles were mostly young fellows of 18 or 20, and when they came out of their planes they were nervous wrecks—shut through fear, but because of the terrible strain which a raid and a fight in the air, the colossal speed and noise of a military plane, and the effect of high altitudes impose on an aviator.

The Germans knew quite well that active air defence in Poland was confined to the big cities, and to military objectives such as aerodromes, railway junctions, armament factories, and so on.

On the very first day of the war, when they unleashed about 500 bombers or more on Polish cities from the Carpathians to the Baltic and the Corridor to the Prussian Marches, they realized that they could bomb most of the country with impunity.

They risked retaliation for the sake of crippling military objectives, but when it came to beating down civilian morale they chose the line of least resistance.

They deliberately picked on the small towns, and even villages—the wooden cottages, the open market-places, even the individual peasant men and women.

In such places as these there was, of course, no air defence, hardly any shelters, or trenches. The bombers dived three hundred yards above them, dropping twenty to forty bombs at a time, machine-gunning the crowded market-places, killing scores at a time, wounding hundreds.

Bombing on these occasions lasted less than the minute, but the effect was terrible.

The appalling sight of human bodies blown and burst, fragments of horses and cattle swollen to fantastic dimensions, caused utter horror and panic.

There were hundreds of such raids designed solely to terrorize the civilian population. I heard of one pilot chasing a peasant woman in a field as if she was a rabbit, circling round and round her, and finally killing her.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

Dec. 4, 1889.
A little incident occurred at Government House to-day. It was a boy, His Excellency has our warmest congratulations. (Sir William Deedes, Esq.)
We have it on good authority that the European locomotive drivers now in the employ of the China Railway Company at Tientsin, will be dismissed from the service at the commencement of next spring, the Chinese drivers being now considered fairly well acquainted with the duties required, and also more reliable as being free from the vice of drink.

Colonel Kitchener and Colonel Weddhouse have been appointed Companions of the Bath, and thirteen officers serving with the Egyptian Army have been appointed Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, or brevetted for services at Tobek.

25 YEARS AGO

Dec. 4, 1914.
President Wilson has unofficially communicated to the American representatives in the belligerent countries his disapproval of aircraft throwing bombs on unprotected cities occupied by a Petrograd official despatch shows that the battle in Poland whose centre is at Lodz continues in favour of the Russians while the Austrians have been badly beaten, and are falling back on Cracow.

Three hundred and twenty-six prisoners from Tientsin in uniform, including twelve officers, arrived in Tokyo this afternoon. Hugo crowds witnessed their transference from the fleet to transport which conveyed them to their quarters at the Honganji Temple. The police and troops arrangements were ample, but there was no semblance of a disturbance. The officers receiving the prisoners showed every courtesy.

10 YEARS AGO

Dec. 4, 1929.
For the first time in the history of St. Andrew's Society the annual ball will be held to-night in Kowloon and not at the City Hall.

5 YEARS AGO

Dec. 4, 1934.
After nearly three years of warfare in the jungle and swamp of the Gran Chaco valley, the Bolivian army now faces final and complete defeat. The Government at La Paz is attempting to secure a hurried peace with Paraguay to prevent a carnage in the battle-field.

No wedding had been attended by such a large company of witnesses as was that of the Duke of Kent to Princess Marina of Greece, which in the presence of an august and distinguished congregation, was solemnized in Westminster Abbey to-day.

GRIN AND BEAR IT. By Lichty



"She makes all her money speculating—she's been married six times!"

Disastrous Week-End For U-Boats: Three Destroyed

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The dramatic story of how a German U-Boat fell into a carefully-laid trap by British warships off the coast of Britain is now revealed.

The failure of the U-boat to reach its objective was due to the watchfulness of the crew of a small fishing smack who saw the submarine in moonlight slipping stealthily along the coast and immediately reported its presence to the naval authorities.

Death Of Nonagenarian Princess

Duchess Of Argyll, King's Grand-Aunt

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, died at Kensington Palace to-day, aged 91 years. She had been ill for many months. Princess Louise was the eldest surviving child of Queen Victoria and was the first English Princess to marry a commoner.

Love Match

Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, 9th Duchess of Argyll, was born on March 18, 1848, the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, and she was therefore an aunt of King George V. At Balmoral she gave her hand to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, and they were formally betrothed in Oct. 1870. It was the first time that an English sovereign had sanctioned the union of a princess with one who was not a member of a reigning house since Mary, youngest daughter of Henry VII, was married in 1516 to the Duke of Suffolk. Queen Victoria, however, regarded the match mainly from the point of view of her daughter's happiness. The marriage took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in March 1871, and Parliament voted the Princess a dowry of £30,000 with an annuity of £6,000.

Skilful Sculptor

The Marquis of Lorne was Governor-General of Canada from 1876 to 1883 and Unionist M.P. for South Manchester from 1895 to 1900 when he succeeded his father. He died in May, 1914. There were no children by the union.

Princess Louise devoted herself assiduously to painting and sculpture for many years, studying under several eminent masters. An example of her work set up in London is the fine statue of Queen Victoria that stands directly before the room in Kensington Palace in which Her Majesty was here executed the Colonial Memorial in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Princess was an hon. Fellow of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers.

Somewhat unconventional and of a retiring disposition, she lived much at Rosneath House, on the Clyde estuary, the dower house of the Argylls.

Remarkably Active

In her old age she found it increasingly necessary to reduce the length of her visits to Scotland, but she continued to keep fully in touch with all matters relating to Argyll and the Clan Campbell.

Even when approaching 80 she was remarkably active. In 1936 she was present at the singing of her Tercentenary hymn, Princess Louise's Own. An officer approached her with a box of cigarettes of an expensive brand. "No thanks," she said, "I prefer a fag." She was still opening bottles and in June 1937, when she was 89 she attended the funeral service of an old friend.

TOUR OF FINLAND SHOWS REDS HAVE NO WALK-OVER

(Continued from Page 1.)

Union tends to agitate Communism or Sovietize their economic and political institutions at present.

The Russian Baltic defences will be directed by the Soviet Union, much as those of Outer Mongolia, the protectorate forming the buffer with Japan.

Military power is available to do the job, but Bolshevization by force would be a bloody procedure at best and no indication was forthcoming that Stalin intends to essay such a task.

His immediate ends were gained by the establishment of a bulwark against Germany, or the British, or any combination which might, at some time, try to crusade against Communism. Stalin wants Finland to complete his plan.

AIDS STAFF TO AID BRITAIN

Cable and Wireless, Limited, is among the large firms assisting their staff to purchase Defence Bonds and National Savings Certificates.

Arrangements have been made by the Company for Cable and Wireless staff throughout the entire world to have facilities for investing in these new Government Securities.

Death Of Nonagenarian Princess

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Three German submarines were reported to have been sunk during the last two days.

A Grimsby trawler is stated to have accounted for two. The captain of the British steamer Stonepool, which was attacked by a U-boat, said that the German submarine was later destroyed by a British warship.

Half Nazi Fleet Gone

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". PARIS, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—French naval circles believe that Germany has already lost half the effective submarines she possessed at the beginning of the war.

Some quarters estimate that the losses are 35, but authoritative circles put the figure at about 30.

U-Boat Prisoners

LONDON, Dec. 3 (British Wire- less).—The Admiralty announced this evening that a number of U-boat prisoners were landed last night at a Scottish port as the result of recent naval operations.

League And Finland

Special Meeting To Hear Appeal

GENEVA, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—M. Joseph Avenol, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, is calling a meeting of the League Council on December 9 in response to Finland's appeal.

According to a source close to Finnish circles here, the Finns hope to bring about a rupture in the diplomatic relations between the members of the League and Russia. At the same time the Finns hope that the United States will lend her support, and thus influence the great powers to take a stronger attitude against Russia and to break off commercial relations.

The Finns call attention to the fact that Italy is still technically a member of the League as her two years' notice only expires late this month.

FIRE ABOARD E. & A. LINER

Ship's officers and members of the crew fought for over an hour last night to quell a fire aboard an Eastern and Australian liner in Kowloon Dock.

The outbreak occurred in the refrigerating chamber on No. 4 deck. It is believed that the fire occurred through an explosion.

The outbreak commenced at 8.50 p.m., and outside assistance had to be called when it appeared that the ship's officers and crew would not be able to control it unaided.

The liner arrived from Australia last Thursday.

The extent of the damage was unknown when this edition went to press.

Gunboat Rescues Drifting Crew

Survivors of the crew of a junk captured by Japanese were rescued at sea early yesterday morning, by a British gunboat, after being adrift for over 36 hours.

According to a report by the Master of the junk, Ng Wah-wan, the ship was seized by a Japanese motor launch and was set afire.

The crew managed to escape to a derelict junk which had previously been captured and semi-destroyed by the Japanese.

The British gunboat brought them into Hongkong.

N.Y.K. DECISION

KOBE, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—As the result of the loss of the liner Terukuni Maru off the east coast of England, the N.Y.K. has decided to replace the modernised vessels which it now employs on European routes by ships of six or seven thousand tons.

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK BY MINE

PARIS, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The French steamer, Floride, 7,030 tons, struck a German mine.

She was later beached near an unnamed French port.

Two men were killed.

BRITONS ARRESTED

Tatao Police Amok In Shanghai

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". SHANGHAI, Dec. 4 (UP).—The Japanese-controlled Tatao police have arrested a British soldier and a British civilian.

Subsequently, they fired over 50 shots into a crowd, critically wounding a Chinese woman pedestrian. The Britons were not injured.

The Britons were arrested following an alleged scrap between the Tatao police and some unarmed British soldiers who were on leave.

British reinforcements and Municipal Police were rushed to the scene of the shooting. Tatao police were also reinforced.

The Tatao Police eventually withdrew after taking up firing positions across the street.

British troops and Municipal Police proceeded to the Tatao Headquarters where they stood guard until British officers had negotiated for the Britons' release.

American Assaulted

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". SHANGHAI, Dec. 3 (UP).—Six Tatao police to-day assaulted a former United States Army officer, Major John B. Penniston and his Japanese wife.

The policemen blocked their path and slapped Mrs. Penniston when she attempted to pass with her baby. When Penniston protested, the policemen struck his wife, tearing her fur coat and bruising her. The cases were reported to the Municipal Police who are protesting to the American Consulate.

Mr. Penniston said one of the policemen attempted to end the dispute and Mr. Penniston then escorted his wife, baby and amah from the scene.

Both were badly, but not seriously bruised and did not enter hospital.

Mr. Penniston said that two of the policemen "acted like savages. They were absolutely unreasoning in their attitude with the exception of one who was relatively decent."

Baguio Conference

Co-ordination Of Work In The Far East

Manila, Dec. 2. Admiral T. Hart, the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet of the United States, and Mr. Francis B. Sayre, the United States High Commissioner in the Philippines, conferred at Baguio for an hour to-day.

Mr. C. Gauss, the United States Consul-General in Shanghai, and Mr. Edward Neville, the American Minister to Siam, however, did not attend the conference.

Mr. Sayre is non-committal regarding the conversations. He said they discussed the co-ordination of their work affecting the Far East.

Admiral Hart and Mr. Sayre reviewed cadets of the Philippine Military Academy this morning.

It is reported Mr. Sayre is returning to Manila on Sunday to prepare his twelve-day tour of political and economic inspection in the islands.

Admiral Hart is expected to return to Manila next week. Mr. Gauss and his family are remaining in the Philippines over the Christmas after which they will return to Shanghai.

—United Press.

Submarines Arrive

Manila, Dec. 2. A flotilla of 1,300-ton submarines arrived here to-day from Honolulu.

Naval officials said it was a routine transfer and does not represent any reinforcement. However, six 900-ton submarines which are now stationed at Manila have not received orders to return to the United States.

The flotilla left Honolulu on November 15, accompanied by the Tender Beaver. —United Press.

Italian Criticism

Rome, Dec. 2. The Popolo di Roma's New York Correspondent to-day describes the United States earnings from the sale of war materials throughout the world as "blood money" which will eventually destroy those making it.

The correspondent cites as an example the United States selling US\$100,000,000 worth of war materials to Japan since the outbreak of hostilities against China.

"Japan will use this material to destroy the United States economic and commercial influence in the Orient," he declares. —United Press.

Canadian Complaint

Victoria, B.C., Dec. 2. The Government is investigating complaints made by Canadian fishermen that armed crews from Japanese fishing boats expelled them from Galiano Island in the Straits of Georgia and set up fish curing sheds surrounded by armed guards. It is alleged that the Japanese forced the residents to detain to avoid being fired upon. —United Press.

SOVIET SQUADRON WIPED OUT

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The annihilation of a complete squadron of 12 Soviet bombers at Imatra is reported by a Helsingfors correspondent of the "Telegraaf".

The planes were trying to bomb a huge electricity plant which serves the whole of South Finland.

Anti-aircraft fire shot down 11 and the twelfth made a forced landing.

SOVIETS ADMIT STRONG FINNISH RESISTANCE

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Having recovered from the first blow, the Finns are "resisting more and more strongly," according to "Pravda."

This journal adds that the retreating enemy leave behind machine-guns and snipers concealed in bushes and crevices.

Railway bridges and empty houses all conceal mines as well as snipers.

One correspondent accuses the Finns of using poison gas.

Finnish Denial

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Soviet allegations that the Finns used poison gas are denied in an official communique, which adds that the General Staff has emphatically never considered the use of poison gas.

The Government is ready to allow a neutral commission to make exhaustive enquiries.

The flight of civilians in Northern Finland is being covered by five or six divisions which, according to an official statement, have recaptured Petsamo and have taken 800 prisoners.

Military observers think that the Finns make a determined stand between Petsamo and Rovaniemi.

There is only one main road in this region which is easily blocked.

Long Resistance Envisaged

The Finns hope to maintain resistance for a long time in the bewildering maze of forests and lakes in Northern Finland.

Six Italian fighter planes are reported to have arrived in Finland to-day.

They are part of the order of 25 recently placed with Italy.

It is stated here that the Swedish steamer Brynhilde, which left Aabo for Sweden on Friday was machine-gunned by Soviet planes, but there were no casualties among the passengers who included 12 French women and children.

Helsingfors Quiet

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—While fighting continues on the eastern front, the capital has passed a relatively quiet day, and the people are clearing up the debris.

A German steamer with 600 Germans aboard is not likely to leave until Monday, and its presence may be partly responsible for the inactivity of Soviet airmen.

It is revealed that a woman pilot was among the crew of a Russian plane which was brought down after machine-gunning the streets of Helsingfors.

Mass Evacuation

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The Finns have ordered the population to evacuate the major towns throughout the country, according to a Helsingfors telegram.

All schools will be closed.

Gallantry Praised

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". ROME, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Newspaper headlines acclaim the gallantry of the Finns in their heroic resistance but state that there is little hope that they will be able long to withstand the Bolsheviks.

Stress is laid here on the Russian aims in south-eastern Europe which Italy has been working to counteract since the outbreak of war.

To Seek Settlement

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The Finnish news agency announced that the Cabinet decided on Sunday night that they will endeavour to obtain an amicable settlement with the Soviet if possible without violating the independence and the vital interests of Finland.

They have approached the Soviet through the Swedish Legation in Moscow.

Hitherto no reply has been received.

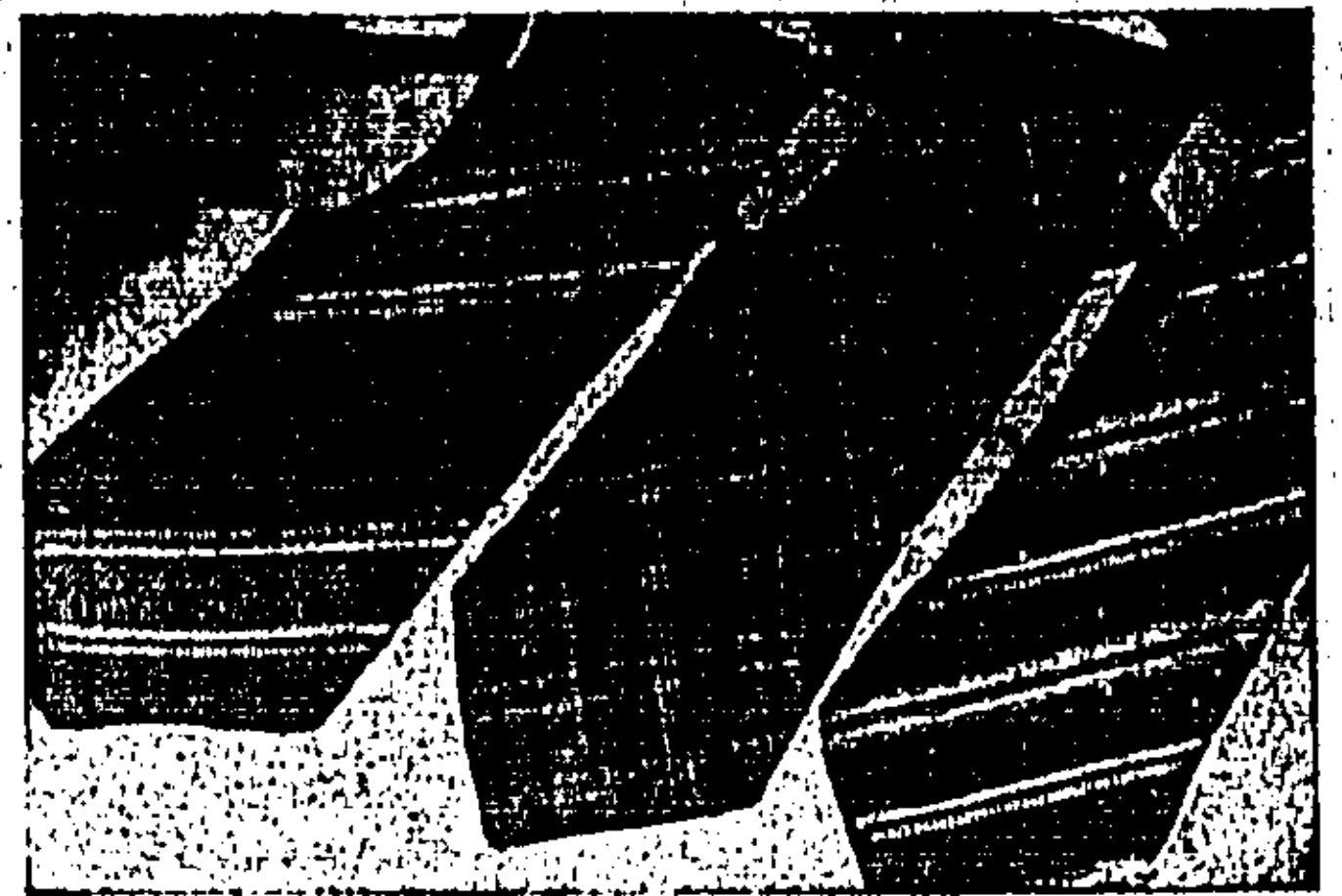
BALTIC STATES TO CONFAB

TALLINN, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The Foreign Ministers of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia are meeting here on December 7 and 8.

It is stated that the principal topic of discussion will be the economic situation, especially foreign trade in connection with the economic warfare.

Faithful Acre Cited

NEWBERRY.—An acre of land that has been planted in cotton for 39 years in succession is owned by E. Lee Hayes. Hayes said the land has never been potted, and he had never made a smaller yield of lint cotton than 420 pounds. He expects 1,000 pounds this year.



YOUR tie is a small, but very noticeable part of your dress. Therefore, consider the advantages of these Real English "Hand Loom" ties made from silk woven on the old Hand Looms in Spitalfields and other parts of England.

This Best quality yarn gives a firm but supple weave which enable the ties to quickly recover from "creasing." The same factor assures long wear and durability. This is important when it is remembered that a tie receives harder wear than any other article of apparel.

All designs are tasteful and exclusive. Such good silk allows of dry cleaning and comes up equal in appearance to new.

Supplied in Black, Self Colours, Black and White, as well as in fancy colours.

\$9.50, \$8.50, \$6.50.

Other qualities from \$3.50 all prices less 10% discount.

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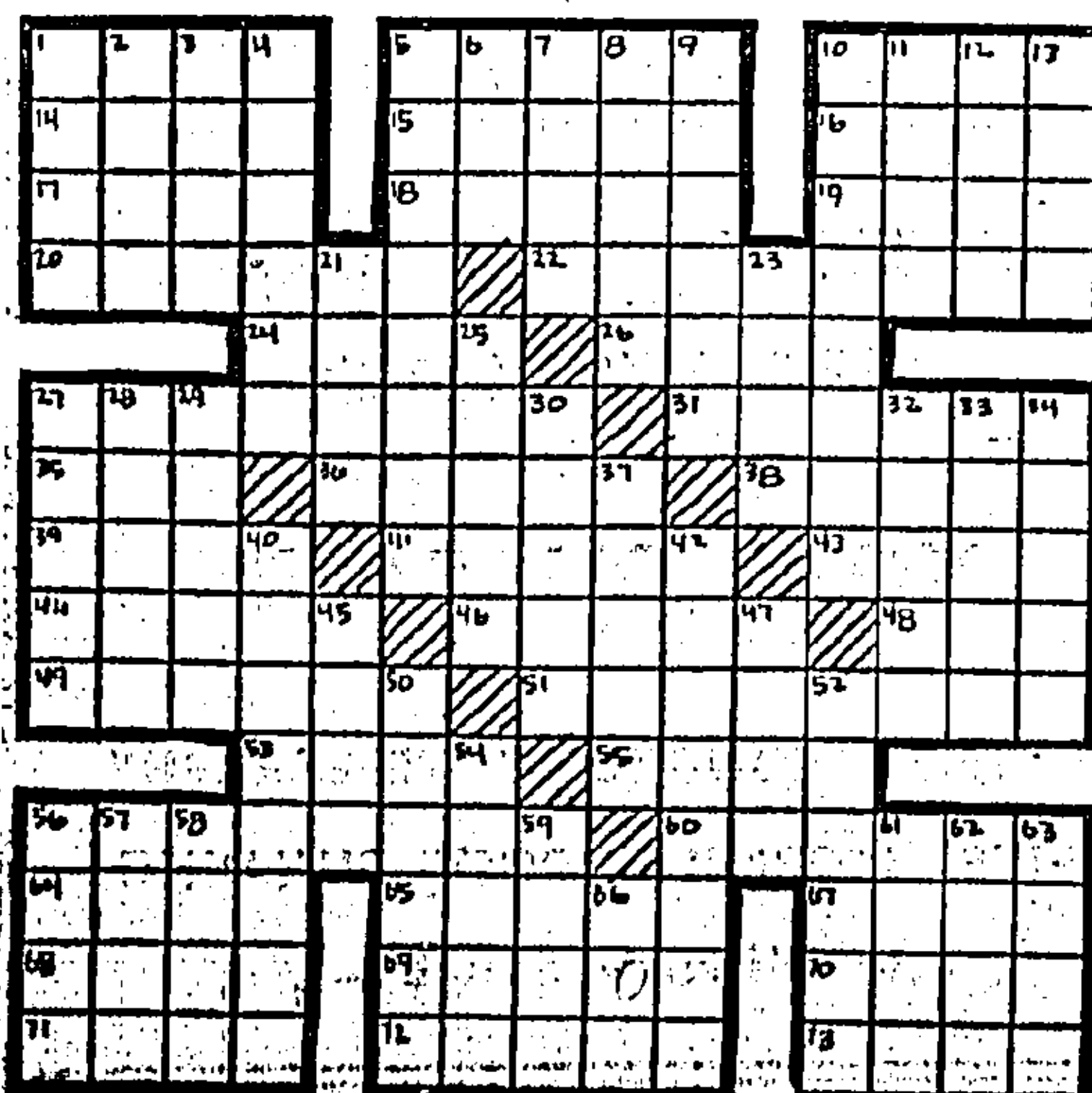
Throgmorton Street Carries On

Many Stock Exchange members (above) took up positions in Throgmorton-street and transacted their business, some seated on the sandbags. Most of them (below) took their gas masks.



Crossword Puzzle

BY LARS MORRIS

[illegible]

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INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1825
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Cebu	Madras	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Tongkah
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allowed at rates obtainable on application.
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undertakes Executors' and Trusts business,
and claims recovery of all
Tax overpaid, on terms which may be
discussed at any of its Agencies and
Branches.

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Advertisers are requested to submit copy for display advertising not later than 2 p.m. on the day before publication.

THE "TELEGRAPH" will send a Staff Photographer to all events of public interest. Requests should be addressed to the Pictorial Editor.

'and guess who?

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Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

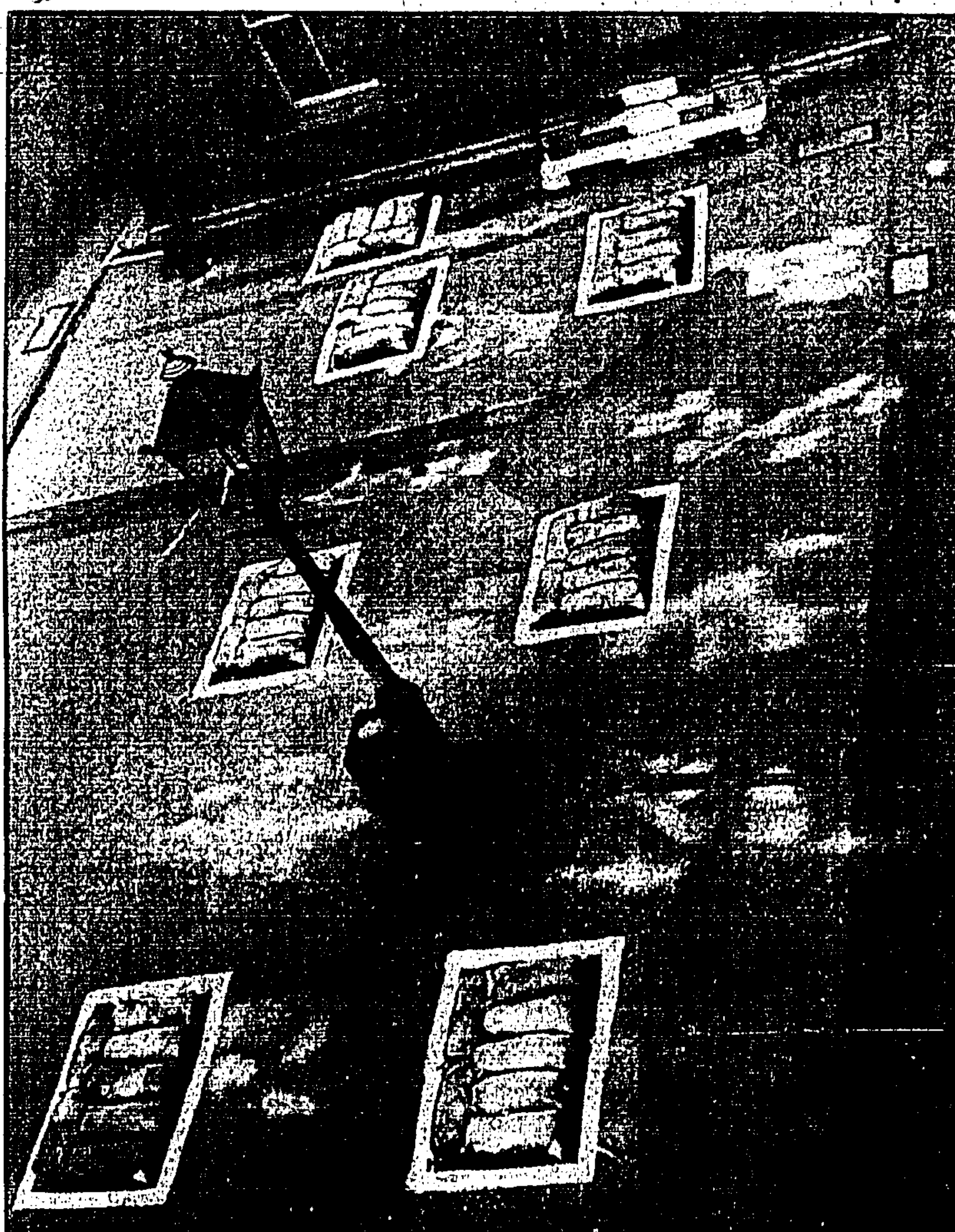
All claims must be sent in to me on or before 11th December, 1939, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors Messrs:—Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 7th December, 1939.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL
Agent.



The sandbagging of this London court provided a touch of the picturesque to the City's businesslike defence preparations.

**THINGS YOU NEVER DREAMED
POSSIBLE THIS SIDE OF HELL!**

"The WARNING"

WEDNESDAY AT THE

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA
HONG KONG

Have you a daughter aged 6 to 8?
Knit her this wind-resisting set of

Helmet and Gloves

SEVERAL mothers who have knitted up Balaclava helmets for menfolk on service have realised that the design would be good for young children too.

Trust women to be quick to seize on any practical idea that will add to their youngsters' comfort!

So we publish to-day instructions for making a helmet for a child aged from six to eight years, with a pair of warm gloves, too, made in matching wool.

And in case you fancy such a helmet for yourself, alternative instructions are given at the end for making it to fit a grown-up.

Helmet

With two No. 10 needles and scarlet wool cast on 120 sts. and work in K. 1, P. 1, rib for 1 in.

Next row—Rib 14, slip these sts. on to a safety-pin, work in rib to end. Break off wool. Change to No. 8 needles.

Following row—Sl. the first 14 sts. on to a safety-pin, join in the natural wool, and work in st. st. (1 row plain, 1 row puri) across the centre sts. for 4½ in., then cast off 30 sts. at the beginning of the next 2 rows.

Continue in st. st. on the remaining 32 sts. for the back for a further 4½ in., ending with a puri row. Break off wool.

NECK BAND

With the right side of work facing, and using natural wool, rib the first set of 14 sts. on to a No. 10 needle and continue in K. 1, P. 1, rib for 1 in. Change to natural wool and continue in K. 1, P. 1, rib for 2½ in. (3½ in. in all).

Next row—Change to No. 10 needles. *K. 1, P. 1, K. 2 tog. P. 1, K. 1, P. 2 tog. rep. from * to end. (48 sts.)

Work 3 rows in K. 1, P. 1, rib, then in the next row make holes for the cord thus: *Rib 2, make 1, P. 2 tog. rep. from * to end. Work 3 rows more in K. 1, P. 1, rib.

Now divide the sts. on 3 No. 10 needles as follows: K. 12, 2nd needle—K. 24, 3rd needle—K. 12. Using 4th needle K. 9 round plain.

Next round—K. 5, K. the next seams.



TO MAKE UP

Press work carefully under a damp cloth with a hot iron, taking care not to stretch the ribbing. Join the neck seam and back seams. Make a length of chain, using scarlet wool and thread through the holes at the neck. Attach a small tassel to each end of the cord. Press all seams.

Gloves

LEFT HAND

With No. 8 needles and scarlet wool cast on 64 sts. and work in K. 1, P. 1, rib for 1 in. Change to natural wool and continue in K. 1, P. 1, rib for 2½ in. (3½ in. in all).

Next row—Change to No. 10 needles. *K. 1, P. 1, K. 2 tog. P. 1, K. 1, P. 2 tog. rep. from * to end. (48 sts.)

Work 3 rows in K. 1, P. 1, rib, then in the next row make holes for the cord thus: *Rib 2, make 1, P. 2 tog. rep. from * to end. Work 3 rows more in K. 1, P. 1, rib.

Now divide the sts. on 3 No. 10 needles as follows: K. 12, 2nd needle—K. 24, 3rd needle—K. 12. Using 4th needle K. 9 round plain.

Next round—K. 5, K. the next seams.

MATERIALS

3oz. of 4-ply wool in Natural. 1oz. of 4-ply wool in Scarlet. 2 No. 8 Knitting Needles. A set of 4 No. 10 Knitting Needles with points at both ends. A Crochet Hook.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, P. purl, st. stitch, ins. inches, rep. repeat, m. make, tog. together, sl. slip, st. stocking stitch.

TENSION

7 sts. to 1 in.

7 sts. from the 1st needle and place on a safety pin and leave there for the thumb. K. to end of round.

Next round—K. 5 cast off 7 sts. K. to end. K. 10 more rounds, then shape the top thus:

Next round—1st needle—K. to last 3 sts. K. 2 tog. K. 1. 2nd needle—K. 1, K. 2 tog. through the back of the loops K. to the last 3 sts. K. 2 tog. K. 1. 3rd needle—K. 1, K. 2 tog. through the back of the loops K. to end.

Next round—K. 1. Rep. the last two rounds until 10 sts. remain (4-8-4). Break off wool and thread the end through the remaining sts. Draw up and fasten off.

THE THUMB

Sl. the 7 sts. from safety pin on to a No. 10 needle, then pick up the 7 cast on sts. on two No. 10 needles and work 14 rounds.

Next round—K. 2 tog. all round.

Following round—K. 1, *K. 2 tog. rep. from * all round. Break off wool, thread through remaining sts. and fasten off.

Next round—K. 2 tog. all round.

Work this in the same manner, shaping the first 7 sts. from the third needle for the thumb instead of the last 7 sts. of the first needle.

Make a length of chain in scarlet for the wrist as directed for the helmet.

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Some Skins May Be In-Between

BY JACQUELINE HUNT

WHOMEVER thought up the classification of oil skins, dry skins and normal skins should have added a fourth type—in-between skins. While some women have skins that are definitely oily or dry, and a few have skins that are clear and soft enough to be classed as normal, a majority of us have skins that fall into none of these classifications. The situation is clearly stated in this letter from a reader: "My skin seems dry, especially across my cheeks, on my forehead and along my jawline, but when I use creams my nose and chin become shiny and tiny eruptions occur. I tend to have a few inconspicuous blackheads, but when I use creams and foundations they become worse. When I omit creams altogether and use just soap and water, tones and powder lotions my skin burns and becomes acutely rough. What can one do for a skin like this?"

Such an in-between type skin is a problem and there is no one simple solution that applies to all women. If your skin is that temperamental type, you must experiment and you must be patient, for you may not find the right routine immediately.

Oil Check Forces Two things you must do for a skin like this—cleanse it and stimulate it. It needs softening, too, and this is the toughest part of your problem. Too much oil will cause choked pores; too little will permit your skin to flake and will keep it thin and sensitive. You must have just the right amount of softening creams.

I suggest, in treating a skin of this type, that you get a notebook and keep a complete record of everything you do. Follow a routine for ten days. By this time you can tell whether you are on the right track. Make any changes indicated, noting them and your progress for another ten days. Now you will have discovered at least the fundamental procedure for taking care of your skin.

You need soap and water—a mild soap that lathers easily, tepid water and a complexion brush with rather soft bristles. Your skin needs cleansing cream, too, but the way you use it is something you may overlook. Apply a preliminary cleanser before your soap and water scrubbing. Or you may, if your skin is very sensitive, alternate using soap and water to cleanse your skin one night and a softening cleansing cream the next night.

Or, and I prefer this method, depend on soap and water for your daily cleansing but once or twice a week have a cream cleansing followed by a softening cream facial or, occasionally, a stimulating cream mask. If you prefer the soap and water clean-up daily, use it at night and use cream and tonic for cleansing during the day, or whenever you come in out of the cold.

Washing is good for every type of skin because it cleanses deeply and immaculately. It clears and brightens the skin because the scrubbing, the warmth and the shock of a cold rinse or skin tonic arouses the circulation. Scrubbing removes flakes of dead, dry skin and reveals the firm, clear skin underneath. Finally, soap and water are good for you, because soap is mildly antiseptic as well as cleansing and helps you resist skin infections.

For annoying little blemishes, even the dry skin will benefit by a twice-weekly treatment with one of these grainy preparations. Some of these are used in place of your soap for your regular scrubbing; others go on something like a mask. When dry it is washed away. If your skin feels sensitive after this treatment, smooth on a little cream, but wipe off the excess after ten minutes or so and splash with cold water.

Wash Skin Well Whether you use a softening cream every single day depends on your skin. The time to apply it is after your skin has been washed and rinsed thoroughly. Some girls use it every night, leaving it on from ten to fifteen minutes. The excess is then removed and the skin sponged with tonic or splashed with ice water. The last is important, for surplus oil left on the skin does cause trouble for some.

Other girls feel that a thorough massage with softening or lubricating cream twice a week is sufficient to prevent the dry, scaly patches and keep their skin soft, without encouraging over-activity of the oil glands about the nose and chin. For the latter, it is a good idea to sponge the areas that tend to be oily with a slightly drying astringent or lotion.

As the general tone of your complexion improves, you will find the extremes of oiliness and dryness less pronounced, however, and eventually you'll boast proudly that you, too, have a normal skin.



Here's Mainbocher shirred bodice on a gored skirt tapestry shades. It is American silk crepe, Celanese yarn.

Removes Ink Stains

To remove ink stains from children's washable clothes kerosene is recommended. Pour about a tablespoonful of kerosene over the ink stains and rub well. The next step is to rinse in kerosene. By this time the ink spots will have disappeared. Ink spots should be removed before the garment is laundered.

For Healthy Teeth

If you want strong, healthy teeth, be sure your diet contains enough milk, fresh fruit juice and other foods containing calcium and phosphorus. Vitamin D is also important in building up resistance against tooth decay. Eat crisp, hard foods that give exercise to your gums. Gums that are red, soft or bleed easily need the attention of your dentist. When he has made any necessary tooth repairs and treated any infection that may be present, he may recommend simple massage for keeping the gums pink, firm and worthy of your polished teeth.



A smart wool dress for wear. The wool, a new lightweight fabric, is soft and smooth—just the thing for girls who say they can't wear wool. Note the patch pockets, a softly tailored detail so smart for winter.

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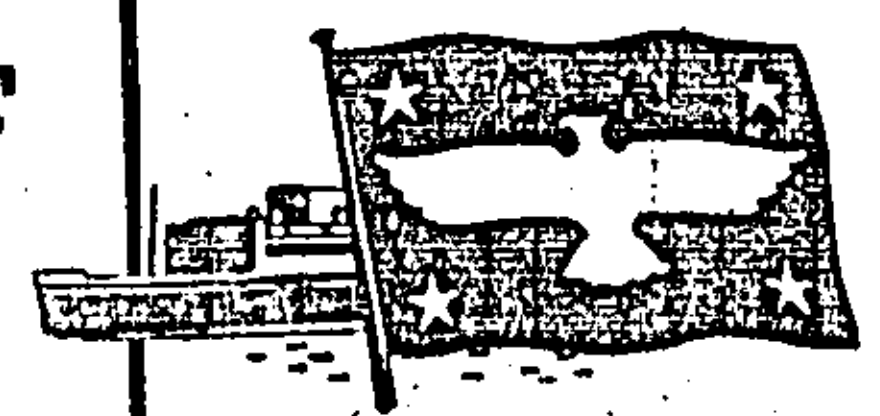
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WYNDHAM STREET



This three-piece knitted suit combines a jacquard coat and jacket in chevron pattern, in rust and beige on dark green, and a plain green skirt. Buttons and leather belt are green, and a rust colour scarf is tucked in at the neckline.

Mr. Motorist!
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YOUR OLD TIRES
AWAY

Our Super Tread
Process will re-
build your worn
tyres making
them New for
Safe Driving.

Save
OVER
50%
ON YOUR
TYRE BILLS

Ready in 2 days

All sizes



THE HONGKONG TYRE CO.

Is Your Child Afraid?

ALTHOUGH many mothers, especially those whose children are spoiled from the start, believe that children are a prey to many terrors, the fact remains that children are born with only two fears—the fear of loud noises and the fear which arises from a feeling of insecurity.

Every young baby will start suddenly if a door bangs near him, for instance, and he may even scream with fear. But if properly and sensibly treated he will soon become accustomed to practically all noises.

Some children are much less susceptible than others, too. An illustration of this is the common noise of thunder. It frequently happens that children thoroughly delight in the noise of thunder; they think it has been specially planned for their amusement.

And in such cases it is only because of the fear shown by an older person in their presence that they will develop nervousness in connection with it. It is the duty of every adult to show calmness and presence of mind when children are around for once the fear has been developed it is a different matter to shake it off.

The psychological effect of an adult being afraid is enough to imprint the terror in the baby's mind. It is just as difficult to get a child who has misguidedly been allowed to become afraid of the dark to conquer his dread. No child is born with a fear of the dark; but there are any number of fears which can be taught by some form of suggestion.

A child who goes to bed in the dark at night from his birth is never afraid of the dark as such, but may easily become so through a frightening experience; for instance, listening to a loud noise, such as an angry voice raised in temper.

Parents would save themselves and the children in their care infinite worry and unhappiness if only they would remember the actual hereditary fears and strive to erase them.

The Proper Way to Hold a Baby

Every mother should learn to hold a baby so that he feels safe—and so should every father, too. Frequently one hears a mother say that the baby seems to prefer his father holding

him, and she thinks that this is because the child senses his father's strength. It is far more likely to be because the father is careful to support the child's back and neck so that the little head does not wobble loosely.

No child is able to sit up alone until he is about five months. It is wise when shopping to hold him in the crook of the left arm so that his head is well supported against the shoulder, and the mother's right hand is left free. In this position the child feels absolutely secure.

Some babies get into the habit of screaming when they are bathed, and this is often because they feel insecure. Their backs are not adequately supported and they are not able to support themselves.

A peaceful child who has been brought up with a sense of security makes a peaceful adult—and, incidentally, contributes towards a peaceful nation.

But there is a big difference between bringing up a child in a peaceful, happy atmosphere and spoiling him by over-pampering him. In these days there seems to be an increasing habit among young couples to leave small children alone in the house at night.

A far better plan would be to pool resources with other parents so that there is always someone left in charge. This plan can be made to work with great success; even with only two sets of parent it can allow several free evenings a week.

There have been disastrous instances of children being left alone at night. The fact that a child normally sleeps through the night is no guarantee that he will do so on any particular occasion. He may wake frightened by a storm, a loud noise outside, or be somehow disturbed by the uncustomed quietness of the house. That frequently happens.

We are all creatures of habit, and it is as easy to form a child's character so that he is fearless and courageous as it is to make him timid and fearful. And no one can be a good parent unless he or she is willing to understand and accept responsibilities for the child's welfare.

E. A.

\$1 TIFFINS

at

Jimmy's

Also A la Carte

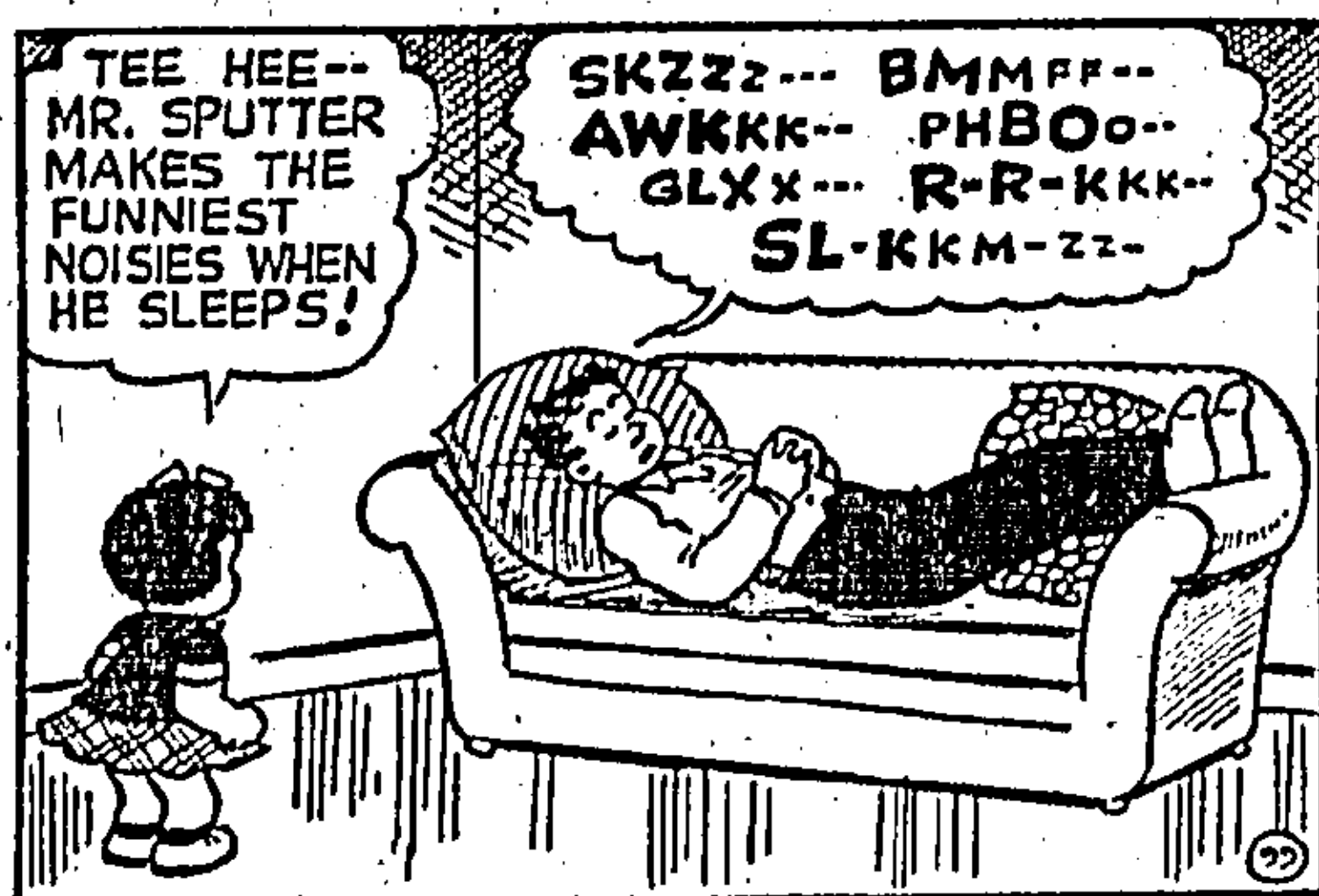
China Bldg., Hongkong.

Hankow Rd., Kowloon



THE
HONG

NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

NELSON OF 1939



ADMIRAL SIR DUDLEY POUND, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCES.

MAKING YOUR HOMES SAFE FROM BOMBERS

FLEET STREET.—Earth, gravel or shingle, scrap timber, masses of old books, and pieces of old linoleum are the materials used by the Ministry of Home Security in its model types of indoor or outdoor shelters which Londoners will presently be able to inspect. They have been constructed to illustrate the leaflet recently distributed to householders "Make your home safe now."

At 260, King's Road, Chelsea, visitors will see the surface "pill-box" big enough to shelter four people where the ground has been excavated to a depth of two feet, and a low wall built round it of boxes made from planks or short lengths of old floor-boarding filled with earth. The fourth side of the shelter is the brick garden wall. Thicker planks support the boxed earth roof, and linoleum protects this from rain.

In the same garden is a scrap timber-covered trench shelter for ten people, the trench dug four feet deep in the earth, its roof formed of old

boards supported on rafters, covered with linoleum, and earth piled on top. These shelters give protection equal to that of the Government steel garden shelter, and the timber for each costs only a few shillings. An emergency covered trench just under 4ft. in depth was built by three men in one day.

Window Protection

A large room in the house had been chosen to show three types of window protection: one window protected by a large bookcase lightly packed with two feet of old books, a second by boxes of earth or shingle or of sandbags, piled on a table, and a third window was protected by a shingle mattress. Wire netting was nailed across the window frame inside and out, old linoleum placed inside the netting, and the space between it and the window glass filled with shingle.

The coal vault beneath the pavement, with its strong vaulted roof, and the escape openings into vaults on either side made a very good shelter. The Ministry considers that while a room with a small window and thick outer wall gives good protection, a basement passage with two walls as protection on either side and two means of exit is still safer.

The basement passage at No. 58, Abingdon Villas, Eavis Court, a house of more expensive type, was strutted with timber, a task not requiring skilled labour. A glass window had been painted with a special clear paint as protection against shattering, and there was an earth wall protection for a semi-basement window. No. 12, Charlwood Road, Wandsworth, was a less solidly built semi-detached house where a small kitchen at the end of a passage had been chosen as the most suitable "safe" room and its windows filled up. The front door was protected against blast by a wall of earth.

DEFENCE BONDS

Cable and Wireless, Limited, are among the large firms assisting their staffs to purchase Defence Bonds and National Savings Certificates. Arrangements have been made by the Company for Cable and Wireless Staff throughout the world to have facilities for investing in these new Government securities.

Amazing Instruments Are Almost Human

BRITAIN BEATS NAZIS IN SCIENTIFIC WAR

By IAN MACKAY

RANGETOWN.

FOR the past two days our little party of British and Dominion journalists have been whirled from one great arsenal to another in the incessant clamour of anvils and electric hammers.

Our ear drums have been shaken by the roar of great guns; our eyes glazed by the blinding glare of oxyacetylene flames; our flesh parboiled by the outrageous heat of furnaces.

To-day, after our sojourn in those infernos, we emerged into the blessed peace and sunlight of a scientific heaven.

NAZI BOAST FAILS

Planes Not As Fast As They Claimed

THE airplanes are warning up. Air raid alarms and air reconnaissance have spread to the hitherto strangely undisturbed area of the British sector of the Maginot Line.

But the best bombing weather already has gone. For eight weeks the Nazi pilots have enjoyed the ideal "six-fanths" conditions which are the dream of bombers.

I should explain that the "tenths" are units of the sky space. Six-tenths of this cloud is lately been cloudy. This cloud is the bombers' friend. They can approach behind it, emerge from it, and retire into it like a trench raiding party popping out of their bomb-proof shelter.

Now these conditions have changed. The autumn harvest of the bomber has gone by. Henceforth in winter will operate under increasing disabilities.

We can congratulate ourselves on this. For the German warplanes still outnumber ours, though in speed they are inferior. Recent bombing visits to our stores with a heaviest speed of 250-300 m.p.h. barely achieved 200 m.p.h. At this pace our pursuit planes must throttle back if they are to keep under their fire the enemy gunner behind the pilot.

This slowness of the German bombers makes it equally hard for their own fighters to accompany them, protecting them like destroyers protect a battleship. For the escorting fighters must hold themselves back in order to carry out their convoy duty while our own fighters can sling themselves against the whole armada at top speed.

Training in Canada

The break up of flying weather favours us in a second sense. It gives us time to train more pilots. It is very likely that the power, with the most pilots will win this war. It takes from six to 12 months to train a pilot. The supreme value of Canada at the moment is that she can provide the training grounds.

KIDNAPPED YOUTH

Cheng Chung-Fai Returns To Hongkong Unharmed

Son of a wealthy Chinese in Hongkong and brother of Cheng Kwok-yau, Cheng Chung-fai, 17, who was reported to have been kidnapped from Hongkong, was traced to Poko, Wanchow district, and rescued in a Chinese Police raid.

The boy returned to his parents at 78 Morrison Hill Road on Saturday and is recovering from the effects of his experience. Cheng told his parents that he had not been maltreated by the kidnappers. When the police raided the house in Poko, it is reported, Cheng was found with a man named Wong Cham, who allegedly had enticed him away and who described himself as a mechanic of the Ping Koo radio firm of Gloucester Road, Hongkong. When arrested Wong was with two girls and all three are at present in the custody of the Chinese Police at Poko.

The boy was not interviewed, yesterday as his relatives said he was not in a condition to receive visitors.



No Tea, No Coffee, No Smiles

I HAVE just returned from a trip through Germany—the most bewildering and depressing journey I have ever made.

As a neutral I had no difficulty in obtaining a visa to enter Germany.

Neutral newspapers I had with me were confiscated at a railway station near the frontier.

I was handed my traveller's ration cards containing vouchers for about 2lb. of bread, 7lb. of meat, and 5oz. of fats and butter.

Troops Go Home

AT Freiburg, the first station immediately behind the Siegfried Line, the train was invaded by hundreds of troops in full war kit.

Five East Prussians entered my compartment on their way home for a fortnight's leave. But their one idea seemed to be to get some sleep.

I was told that more trains were following and noticed that troop trains going in the opposite direction were quite as numerous.

But it seemed to me that while foreign reports stressed the constant flow of fresh troops, westwards, they might have overlooked the fact that these were, in the main, reliefs, and that the eastbound trains were by no means empty.

Ersatz Coffee

THE Frankfurt hotel at which I stayed was practically empty. And it was here I first sampled the food which the Germans now have to eat. Coffee was coffee only in name. It was brewed from a mixture of acorns, barley, and synthetic coffee.

Often during my journey I heard German women, normally so proud of their rich brown coffee, exclaim, "It is not so much the lack of meat and other things I mind, but what wouldn't I give for a real cup of coffee!"

Tea—This was even worse. Bread—What it was made of I don't know. It certainly contained only a small proportion of wheat.

Butter—I received two tiny pats in exchange for a 4oz. ration voucher—was passable.

Sugar was grayish in colour. I was given three minute lumps for my tea. Marmalade—A frugal helping—was quite good.

Nobody Smiles

WHAT struck me most was the complete absence of mirth. Nobody smiles. The Germans have forgotten how to smile. They have become stern and worried.

Throughout my stay in Germany I was haunted by a feeling that the civilian—and even more so the foreigner—is an intruder.

Even the Germans themselves are conscious of this, and only the false Nazi smile immune from its depressing effect.

Everywhere there are men in uniforms. All cinemas, theatres, concert halls, night clubs, and other places of amusement are open, but owing to a shortage of money they are not well frequented.

Landmark To Be Museum

KANSAS CITY.—The original Wyandotte county court-house building has been bought by the Women's Chamber of Commerce here and will be used to house a historical museum. Mrs. Fannie Sigill, president of the chamber, said the building would be restored as nearly as possible to its early-day appearance.

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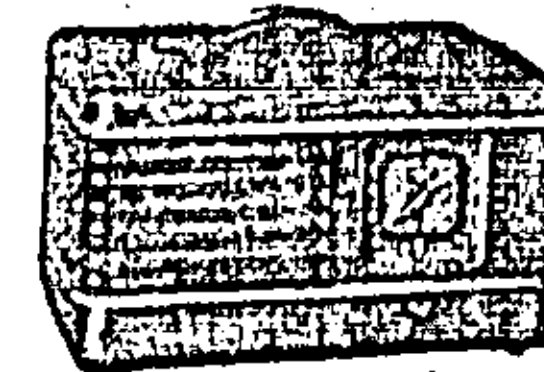
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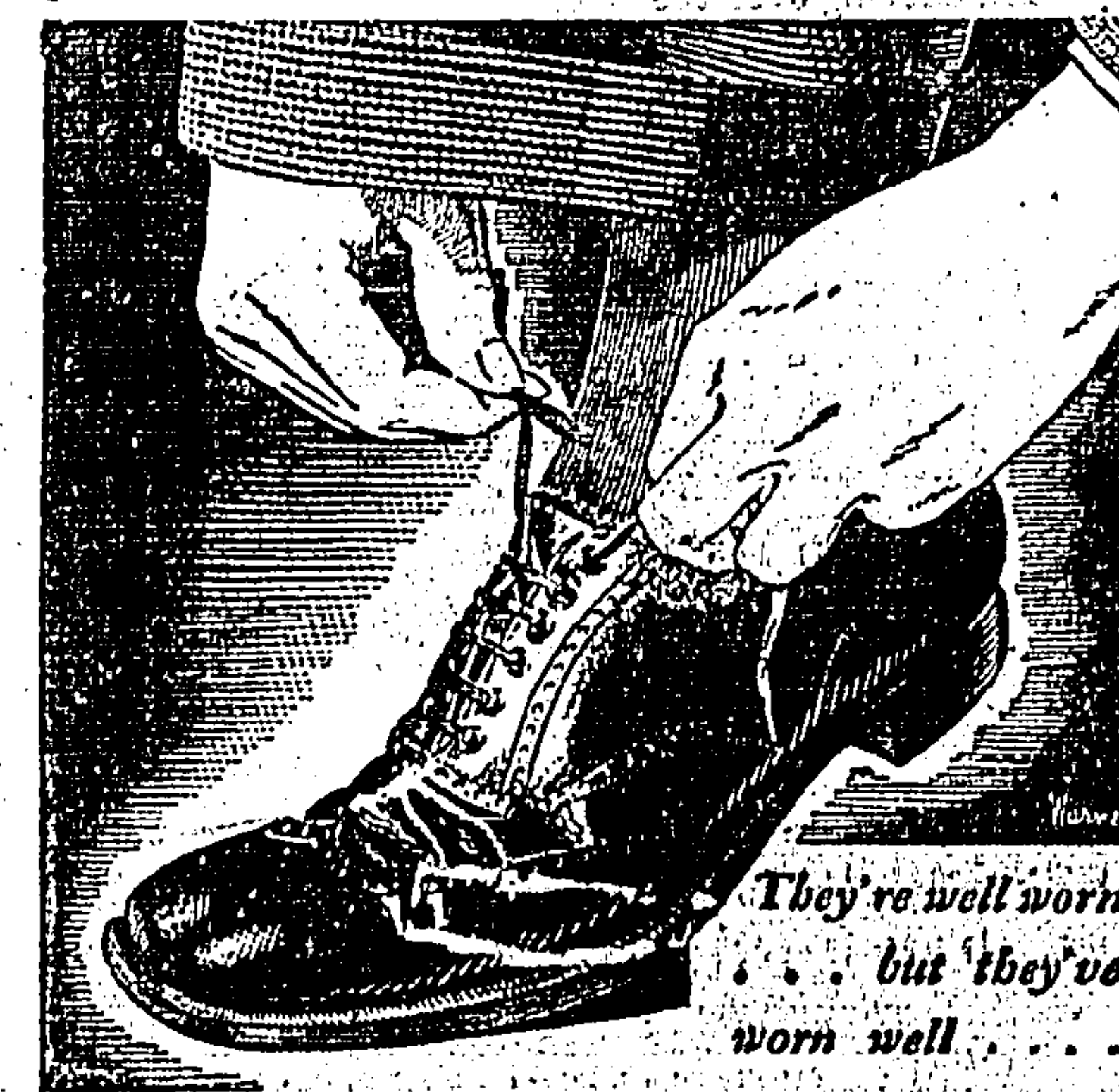
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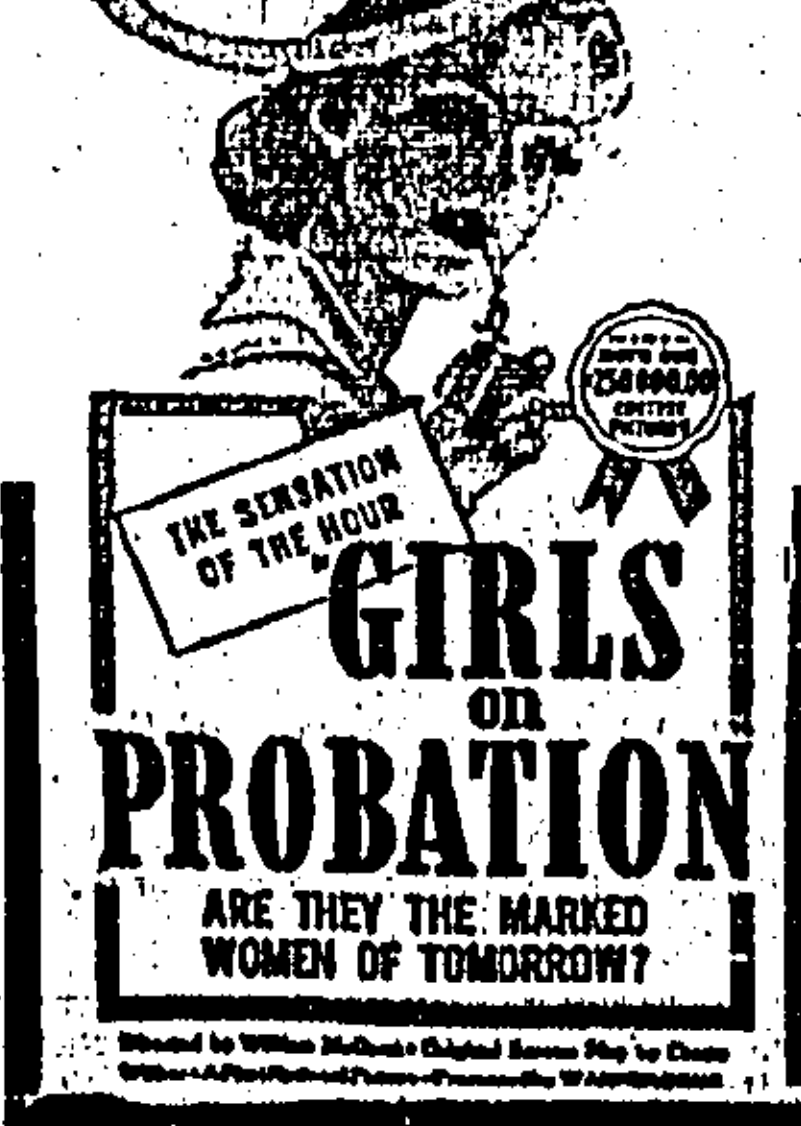
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The Fighting

FINNS RALLY

Week-End Respite In The War

By Saturday morning the Russians had suffered several reversals in their attack on Finland. In the north a counter-attack gave the Finns possession of Petsamo and 150 prisoners. The Red troops here were stated to be poorly equipped and in poor condition.

On the long Karelian east frontier the defenders made good use of forests and lakes to hold the enemy though the claims as to territory lost were conflicting. However, the Finns maintained their outposts and did not retreat to the inner Mannerheim Line.

In the south, the Finns denied the Russian claim to have occupied Terijoki on the isthmus and held the Red Army from Leningrad to indecisive fighting along Lake Ladoga.

The Red force bombarded the coastal towns but attempted landings were repulsed. A continuous bombardment of Hangoe Island resulted in the forts registering a hit on a new Russian cruiser which was badly damaged. The Finn Fleet lost a constant vessel.

The Red air force skimmed the roofs of Finn cities and machine-gunned the streets. Fires resulted but the loss of life was less than the 200 killed in Helsinki the first day. Finnish batteries and air force claimed 19 of the enemy planes were brought down.

Quiet In Helsinki

Helsinki, Dec. 2.
Soviet planes to-day attacked Turku in northern Finland in an attempt to destroy the railroad tracks but were driven off by anti-aircraft fire. Hangoe was also bombed again to-day.

It is understood that the Russians are not attacking the Finnish capital during the week-end as a result of German representations to Moscow asking for time to enable Germans in Helsinki to flee. A German steamer is lying off Helsinki and it is understood that others are en route to embark the Germans. Members of the Swedish colony here are leaving on Sunday.

There were false alarms of air raids at 8.20 a.m. to-day. Now the capital is quiet. Banks and most of the shops are open and traffic is normal, but no afternoon newspapers have been published.

An official announcement said that the Soviet pilots who have been captured were "greatly surprised" at the strength of the Finnish defences. The pilots were quoted as saying that they were told before leaving the Soviet aerodromes that they could bomb anywhere in Finland without danger.

It is reported that the Finns are strengthening their positions near the Norwegian frontier where they are expecting an attack on Sunday.—United Press.

Fate Of Petsamo

Moscow, Dec. 2.
It is reported that the Russians have recaptured Petsamo.—United Press.

Bombardment At Hangoe

Copenhagen, Dec. 2.
The Berlingske Tidende's correspondent reports that the Russian fleet have launched another attack on Hangoe and that a battle is now in progress between the fortress and Russian warships.—United Press.

Woman Aviator

Stockholm, Dec. 2.
The Dagbladet newspaper's Helsinki correspondent reports that a Red pilot who was shot down in Friday's air raid has been identified as a woman.—United Press.

Week-End Respite

Helsinki, Dec. 2.
The Finnish Government at Helsinki met twice in an undisclosed underground shelter.

Finnish troops have evacuated five Russian border villages and are falling back on the rear fortifications, the withdrawal being orderly and in accordance with General Staff orders.

It is officially stated that 10 Red planes have been brought down, and it is believed that the Finns sank the new Red cruiser Kirov off Hangoe on Friday in addition to sinking a light cruiser and disabling a destroyer.

It is said that the Russians are continuing their assault both north and west of Lake Ladoga without result, suffering heavy casualties. A raid alarm was sounded by the Lasti radio station but there are no details.

At 5.30 p.m. the capital was quiet.—United Press.

Nickel Mines Destroyed

Riga, Dec. 3.
It is reported that the nickel mines at Sainjervi were blown up in order to prevent their exploitation by the Russians.—Reuter.

No Material Gains

Helsinki, Dec. 3.
Although Soviet troops advanced a mile and a half along the coast to-day, they are still in the no-man's land in front of the Finnish defence line.

The islands of Sedskari, Hogland, Loivansari and Tyersari, situated in front of Kronstadt, which they occupied without fighting, were evacuated by the Finns a fortnight ago.—Reuter.

Finns Maintain Positions

London, Dec. 3.
Fierce fighting in the Suojarvi district, near the frontier in south-

PASTEURISED MILK

Urban Council to Set Out Definition

At the meeting of the Urban Council to-morrow afternoon, the chairman will move to amend the by-laws under the Public Health (Food) Ordinance by adding a definition of pasteurised milk. No milk or cream will be regarded as pasteurised if it contains:

- (a) before pasteurisation, more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter and/or any bacillus coli communis in the one-thousandth (0.001) of a cubic centimeter or
- (b) after pasteurisation, and before or during delivery for sale, more than 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter and/or any bacillus coli communis in one-tenth (0.1) of a cubic centimeter.

Other business for the meeting includes:

Correspondence relative to the appointment of the officers to act under Ordinance 8 of 1935 (Section 2).

Applications for a food preserving licence for the premises at rear of No. 6, Sal On Street, Aberdeen; food preserving licence for No. 55, Stanley Street, first and second floors; milk shop licence for No. 8, Landale Street, ground floor.

east Finland, is announced in a Finnish Defence Ministry broadcast from Helsinki.

The communique declares that generally the Finnish line is being maintained.

Petsamo is still in the hands of the Finns. There have been no raids to-day and no naval activity against the Finnish coast.—Reuter.

Weather Difficulties

London, Dec. 3.
The task of the Soviet invading tanks is proving formidable owing to the intricate nature of the anti-tank defence system. The tanks' difficulties are increased because Finnish troops are furnished with inflammables to fire any tanks caught in traps.

The ice covered roads are hampering evacuation from Helsinki. Reports of yesterday's air raids state that 20 were killed and 30 wounded, when Russian planes are alleged to have machine-gunned the Helsinki streets.

The captain of the German steamer Dutz stated that he saw a Russian destroyer sink, while bombarding Russaroe on Friday.—Reuter.

Finnish Army Surprises

Helsinki, Dec. 3.
Heavy fighting occurred during the night north of Lake Ladoga especially near Suojarvi.

It is learned that the Finns maintained their positions despite violent Soviet attacks. Fighting occurred in no man's land and the Russians lost several tanks.

It is reported that the strong Finnish resistance has apparently surprised the Russians.

The Finnish Army is well armed and possesses one machine gun to every 11 rifles.—Reuter.

CHURCH PARADE

Scots Observe St. Andrew's Sunday

A special service was held at the Union Church, Kennedy Road, yesterday morning, St. Andrew's Sunday, when the Scottish Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps held its annual Church parade. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Northcote, accompanied by Capt. S. H. Denny-Smith, Major-General A. E. Grasett, accompanied by Capt. R. E. T. St. John, Commodore and Mrs. A. M. Peters, Dr. D. G. R. Black, Chief of St. Andrew's Society, Sir Atholl and Lady MacGregor, Hon. Mr. A. L. Shields and other members of the Society and the Scottish community, attended the service.

The Scottish Company paraded under Captain A. W. Brown, acting Officer Commanding, and marched to the Church from Headquarters, headed by two pipers.

Other officers of the Volunteers present included Lt.-Col. H. B. L. Dowling and Captain E. N. Thurstall, the Adjutant.

The service was conducted by the Rev. K. MacKenzie Dow, who took as his text "Seek ye the Lord God your Father and do his commandment."

Music was supplied by the band of the 2nd Bn. Royal Scots, by kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers. There was a large congregation.

After the service, a reception was given by the Chief of Volunteers Headquarters.

LATE NEWS

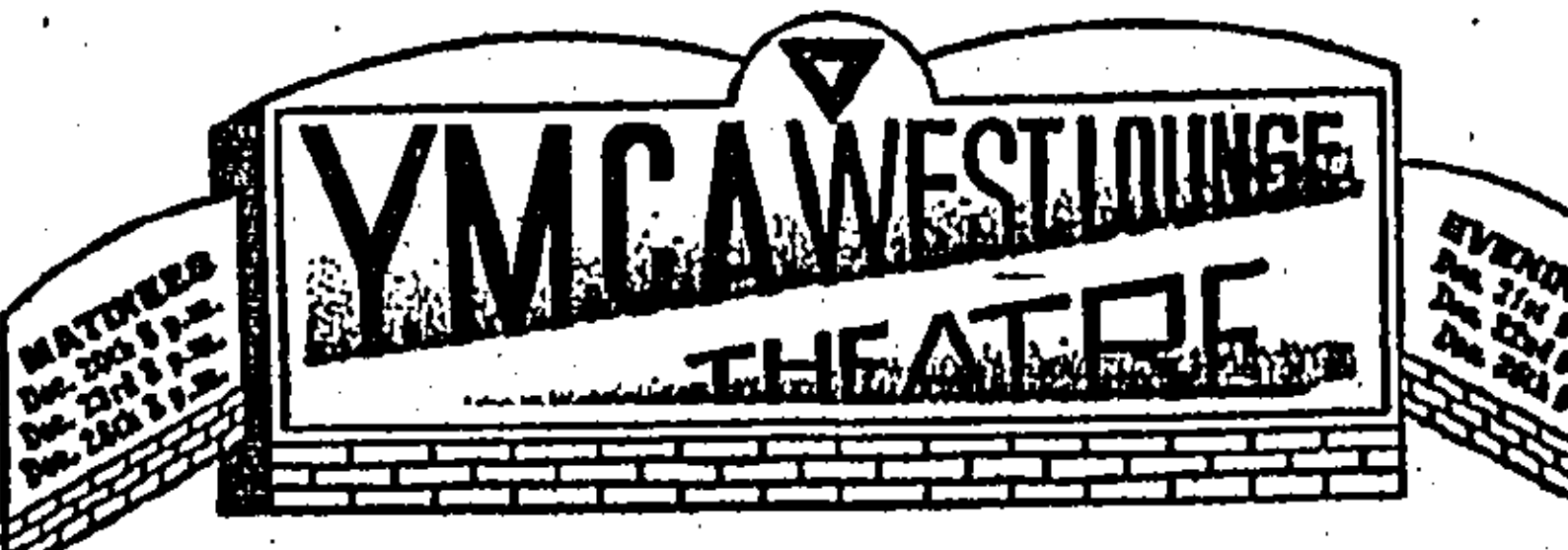


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with a cast of 5,000 featuring
WARNER BAXTER
FREDERICK BARTHOLOMEW
ARLEN WHELAN
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

Pigeons Meet Severe Test

GRANBROOK, B. C.—Six 9-year-old carrier pigeons flew almost 1,000 miles over uninhabited prairie lands, mountains and swamps near Alberta's northern border, to their home lofts here. The best time was five days.

Radishes Are Dumb-Bells

BROCKTON.—Radishes shaped like dumb-bells are now being harvested by C. A. Provost of this city. His freak vegetables, all larger than an ordinary sweet potato, are the usual red shade at one end and clear white at the other.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1939.

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Artillery Drives Off Latest Soviet Assault on Port of Linihamer FINNISH TROOPS GAIN NEW VICTORIES IN SNOW STORM

"Eight Hundred Bombers Will Raze Your City"

Soviet Ultimatum Threatens Destruction Of Helsingfors

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, DEC. 4 (UP).—RUSSIA HAS ISSUED A PAMPHLET ULTIMATUM TO FINLAND, WARNING THAT HELSINGFORS WILL BE RAZED TO THE GROUND UNLESS FINLAND UNCONDITIONALLY AND IMMEDIATELY CAPITULATES.

Reports to this effect were flashed to the Stockholm "Dagens Nyheter" this morning by its Helsingfors correspondent.

The newspaper states that the ultimatum was conveyed by pamphlets which were dropped over the city last night by Soviet bombers.



- 1.—Kiel Canal, Germany's U-Boat gateway between the North Sea and the Baltic.
- 2.—Exit to the North Sea flanked by Denmark and Norway.
- 3.—Germany's push eastward.
- 4.—Danzig and Gdynia, Polish ports seized by Germany.
- 5.—Memel, German-occupied port that was only exit to sea from Lithuania.
- 6.—Strategic Aaland Islands, which Russia covets.
- 7.—Stalin Canal, linking Russian navies in White Sea and Baltic.
- 8.—Short Soviet coastline, which Russia has extended by acquisition from Estonia and Latvia and which she will try to extend by war with Finland.

FINNS STILL TRY TO TALK PEACE

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Dec. 4 (UP).—The Finnish Legation here has announced that it has made enquiries through the Swedish Legation in Moscow as to whether Russia will be ready to negotiate after the first meeting of the new Government.

Anti-Soviet Display

Rome Gives Vent To Feelings

ROME, Dec. 4 (Reuter).—There was a big anti-Soviet demonstration yesterday outside the Russian Embassy.

Official circles minimise the importance of the incident, and in an official statement put it down as "merely a student demonstration without significance."

It is denied that there will be any delay in the presentation of the credentials of the new Soviet Ambassador.

Nazi Press Comment

LONDON, Dec. 4 (Reuter).—German Press comment on the Soviet invasion of Finland adopts the line that the foreign policy of Russia is no concern of Germany as the Finnish question is purely Finnish.

The announcement said Finland has decided to attempt to secure an amicable settlement as far as possible without violating Finnish independence.

So far, no reply has been received.

Peace Attempts Continue

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 3 (Domel).—A radio broadcast here to-night said that the new Finnish Government was sounding out the Soviet Government through the Swedish Minister at Moscow as to the possibility of opening peace talks.

It was reported that the Finnish Government has made representations for a peaceful settlement to the Soviet Government through the American and German Ambassadors at Moscow.

Moscow's Ignorance

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (UP).—At 2 a.m. today it was announced that nothing is known of the Finnish request that Russia negotiate with the new government.

New Minister

LONDON, Dec. 3 (UP).—The Finnish Legation announced that, prior to his removal, President Kaarlo appointed M. Erko as Acting Minister at Stockholm, succeeding M. Paasilin.

The pamphlet, which is signed by M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, threatens that the city will be destroyed by eight hundred Soviet planes.

The evacuation of the city is still proceeding. The streets are crisscrossed with traffic and crowds of women and children making their way to the railway station.

Trams are filled with people and luggage. Everything is well organised and the weather is fine although it has been snowing at intervals.

The Russian Legation and the German colony are expected to evacuate by boat this afternoon, after which the new Red air raids are expected.

250,000 Evacuated

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 3 (UP).—Telephone calls to United Press client newspapers in Western Finland have revealed that nearly a quarter of a million people have left the Finnish capital during the last three days. The population is now well below 100,000.

Although it has been rumoured all day to-day that the Finnish Government is moving to Vasa in the middle of Finland, they are understood to have decided on a day-long session in the vaults of the National Bank of which Premier Rytel is Governor, and not to leave until the last citizen subject to evacuation has left.

Ready For Molotov Threat

Those who are led to their jobs in Helsingfors are now steeling their nerves, following the dropping of leaflets containing the threat from M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, that 800 Red planes will launch a mass attack on the Finnish capital unless the Government capitulates.

However, Finnish hopes have been renewed by the performance of their small but efficient air force against the Soviet raiders during the last few days.

Schools Closed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 3 (UP).—All schools throughout Finland have been dismissed and the evacuated schools are being converted into first aid stations.

TRIED TO ROB COXSAIN

Prison As Sequel To Wanchai Exploit

For attempting to steal eight \$1 notes from Paul Boyslan, a coxswain of the U. S. S. Tulsa, in Gloucester Road on Saturday, Tsui Kau, 22, was sentenced to two months' hard labour by Mr. Forrest at Central Magistracy this morning.

Defendant attempted to take the money while complainant was standing outside Naganaki Joe's Restaurant in Wanchai. He was chased and arrested on the roof of No. 21 Gloucester Road.

Inspector A. V. Baker said Tsui had a previous conviction for larceny from the person.

NAZI TROOPS CONCENTRATE

PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuter).—A Bucharest telegram states that it is confirmed that Germans are concentrating a large number of troops on the Hungarian frontier.

Kowloon Fire Kills 42



THIS picture exclusive to the "Telegraph" gives some indication of the manner in which the flames gutted two tenement houses in Shanghai Street last night in the worst blaze for several years. To date 42 are known to have died as a result of the fire, and several others are now in hospital some seriously injured. (Photo by Queen's Photographic Service).

HIGH SEAS WARFARE

Mines Take Big Toll

Neutrals Lose More Ships

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 3 (UP).—An unnamed Swedish ship from Gothenburg was sunk by a mine off the English coast. The crew of 33 were saved by the lifeboats.

From Oslo, it is reported that the Swedish Steamer Arcturion, from Bergen sank off the east coast of Scotland last Friday. The Captain, both Mates and six members of the crew were drowned.

Ship Is Named

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 3 (Domel).—The 2,150-ton Swedish steamer Rudolf, while sailing from Hartpool for Malmö with coal, struck a mine and sank off the eastern coast of England to-day.

French Liner A Victim

PARIS, Dec. 3 (UP).—It is officially announced that the French Liner Florida, 9,331 tons, struck a floating mine off the southwest coast a week ago. Two of the crew were killed.

The vessel was towed into port with a gaping hole in the bows. The water-tight compartments prevented her sinking.

Norwegian Ship Also

LONDON, Dec. 3 (UP).—The sinking of the 5,003 ton Norwegian freighter Rosk was disclosed on Saturday shortly after the announcement that a smaller British steamer was six days overdue.

The British blockade on German exports in retaliation for the unrestricted mine warfare goes into effect next Monday.

LEAGUE MAY EVICT SOVIETS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

GENEVA, Dec. 3 (Domel).—Informed quarters understand that the forthcoming meetings of the League Assembly and Council will result either in Soviet withdrawal from Geneva, or League action to reject the Soviet Union in connection with the Soviet military operations in Finland.

It is announced here today that in response to Finland's appeals, M. Joseph Avenol, the Secretary General, has sent invitations to Member States to attend the League Council meeting on December 9 and the League Assembly session on December 11.

YOUNG BOY AS BAG-SNATCHER

"You are starting your criminal career early," said Mr. Himmaworth at Kowloon Magistracy this morning to a juvenile who pleaded guilty to snatching a handbag from Miss E. Liu, of Prince Edward Road.

Inspector Whelan said Miss Liu was waiting for bus at the junction of Waterloo Road and Prince Edward Road, when defendant snatched her bag. Mr. T. Tweedie, of Waterloo Road, who was there, arrested the snatcher.

The bag contained \$40.43, which was recovered. Defendant was sentenced to two months' hard labour, and ten strokes of the cane.

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
HELSINGFORS, DEC. 3 (UP).—AIDED BY A BLINDING SNOW STORM THE FINNISH TROOPS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE GAINED NEW VICTORIES ALONG THE 750-MILE FRONT.

It is understood that 40,000 Finnish troops are successfully holding Karelia against 70,000 Russian troops and that 16 tanks were captured and destroyed on Saturday. Bad weather prevented any activity in the air.

An official Finnish communique to-day denied the Soviet charge that the Finns are using poison gas.

"Maybe it is an excuse for themselves because it was used in the so-called Maanila incident," the communique said.

The newspaper Sanomat reports that exploding mines caused civilians to erroneously believe that Finnish artillery set fire to the Russian fortress at Kronstadt. It also reported that hundreds of Russians have been killed by land mines at Terioki which the Finns planted before they surrendered the town on Friday last.

THE CHINA WAR

FIGHTING AROUND NANNING

Chinese Successes Claimed

WHILE the situation on the Nanning front remained little changed during the week-end, large-scale guerrilla operations by Chinese forces scattered on the coast behind the Japanese advance posts have already been started, states a "Central News" message.

Throughout Saturday and Sunday, brisk fighting was reported on the outskirts of Yamechow and Fongshing. It is also reported that the Japanese forces at Nganchangau on the Canton-Hankow Railway which launched a drive from Lungtung on Taipingsao during the week-end have now been beaten back with heavy losses.

Trains Parachuting
SVANVIK, Dec. 3 (UP).—Six huge Soviet planes flew over Salmijarvi to-day after which 200 Russian front-line infantry mysteriously appeared. It is presumed they dropped with PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

THE WESTERN FRONT

Artillery Pounds Nazi Lines

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (UP).—Today's German communique said: "Between the Rhine and the Moselle the enemy is increasing their digging. South of Marnon the area was disturbed by artillery and machinegun fire."

Hammelsberg, Oberper and Castle-mainsberg are again the aim of enemy artillery.

Between Moselle and Buschdorf there was enemy artillery fire of light and medium calibre along the front.

French Report

PARIS, Dec. 3 (UP).—The front was quiet. There were mediocre patrol incursions south of Saarbrücken where the enemy artillery fired and the French replied.

To-day's communique said there was some artillery action and night patrol activity at several points along the front.

Nazis Worried

LONDON, Dec. 4 (Reuter).—Although Paris says in an official communique that "there is nothing of importance to report beyond some local artillery action," German reports attach considerable importance to the French artillery activity.

The High Command refers to "increased activity."

There was intense French bombardment east of the Moselle.

Homburg and Offenbourg were under shell-fire from heavy guns, and artillery was also active at other sectors.

See Back Page for Further Late News

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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Exchange At A Glance

SELLING		
T.T. London	1/2 1/2	
Demand do	1/2 1/2	
T.T. Shanghai	31 1/2	
T.T. Singapore	52 1/2	
T.T. Japan	102 1/2	
T.T. India	24 1/2	
T.T. U.S.A.	40 1/2	
T.T. Manila	45 1/2	
T.T. Batavia	140 1/2	
T.T. Switzerland	100 1/2	
T.T. France	10 1/2	
T.T. Saigon	108 1/2	
T.T. Australia	170 1/2	
BUYING		
4m/s L/C London	1/3 1/4	
4m/s D/P do	1/3 1/4	
4m/s L/C U.S.A.	23	
4m/s France	11 1/4	
30 d/s India	4 1/2	
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3.90 1/4	
U.S. Cross rate in Hongkong	2.25 1/2	

Market H.K. Stock

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS	
H.K. Bank	1330 b.
H.K. Bank (Lon. Reg.)	283 n.
H.K. Bank (H.K. Reg.)	285 n.
Chartered	8 n.
Mercantile, A. & B. E.	28 1/2 n.
Mercantile, C. E.	11 1/2 n.
East Asia	71 b.

INSURANCES	
Canton	200 b.
Union	400 n.
China Underwriter	14 1/4 n.
H.K. Fire	100 s.

SHIPPING	
Doan's	70 b.
Steamboats	12 s.
Indo-China, P.S.	60 n.
Indo-China, D.S.	30 n.
Shells (Bearers) s/-	61 1/2 n.
Waterboats	810 n.

DOCKS ETC.	
Wharves	101 1/2 n.
Docks	18 1/2 n.
Provident	420 b.
New Eng. Sh.	170 n.
Sh. Docks Sh.	195 n.

Mining	
Kailan s/-	10/- n.
Rams	10 s.
Venz. Gold	4 n.
H.K. Mines	4 cts. n.

LANDS	
Hotels	460 b.
Lands	32 1/2 b.
Lands 4% Deb.	100 n.
Shal Lands Sh.	10 1/2 n.
Hampstead	7 1/4 n.
H.K. Estates	4 1/2 n.
Chinese Estates	100 b.

UTILITIES	
Trams	16 b. & s.
Peak Trams (old)	7.00 b.
Peak Trams (new)	3.00 b.
Star Ferries	63 1/2 n.
Y. Ferries	23 b.
China Lights (old)	7.00 n.
China Lights (new)	51 1/4 n.
H.K. Electric	51 1/4 n.
Macao Electric	10 1/2 n.
Sandakan Lights	11 1/2 n.
Telephones (old)	22 1/2 n.
Telephones (new)	7.20 b.
Tractions s/-	18/- n.
Tractions (Pref.) s/-	18 1/2 n.

INDUSTRIALS	
Cold: Macg. (Ord.)	Sh. \$14 n.
Cold Macg. (Pref.)	Sh. \$13 n.
Canton Tees	\$10 n.
Cement	\$12 n.
H.K. Ropes	\$10 b. & s.

STORES, &c.	
Dairy Farms (old)	\$10 1/2 b.
Dairy Farms (new)	\$10 b.
Watsons	\$14 s.
Lane, Crawford	\$7 1/2 n.
Sinceres	\$1.80 n.
Wing On (H.K.)	\$41 n.
Powell, Ltd.	\$1 n.

COTTON MILLS	
Ewo Sh.	\$24.30 n.
Shai Cotton Sh. ex. div.	\$101 n.
Zong Sing Sh.	\$42 n.
Wing On Textiles	\$40 1/2 n.

MISC.	
H.K. Entertainment	\$620 b.
Constructions (old)	\$1.70 b.
Constructions (new)	\$1.70 b.
Vibro Piling	\$8 1/2 n.
Govt. 5% 1935	
G. Bonds	47 1/2 n.
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan	100 n.
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% Loan	97 1/2 n.
Marmahs (Lon.) s/-	15/- n.
Marmahs (H.K.) s/-	4/- n.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R. NOTICE

The public is hereby notified that Carnarvon Road between Cameron Road and Kimberly Road will be closed for repair from 5th December to 9th December, 1939 inclusive.

T. H. KING,
Commissioner of Police.
2nd December, 1939.
Hongkong.

HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

The Annual Meeting of the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children will be held in the Helena May Institute on Monday, December 11th at 5.30 p.m.

The Meeting is open to all persons interested in the work of the Society.

ANN. CROZIER,
Hon. General Secretary.

POST OFFICE

INWARD MAILS	
Manila	Dec. 4.
Singapore and Tourane	Dec. 4.
Sandakan	Dec. 4.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 25th Nov.	Dec. 5.
Australia and Manila	Dec. 5.
Hainan, Hainan and Fort Bayard	Dec. 5.
Shanghai	Dec. 5.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 28th Nov.	Dec. 6.
Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 29th Nov.	Dec. 6.
Hainan and Fort Bayard	Dec. 6.
Shanghai	Dec. 6.
Shanghai and Swatow	Dec. 6.
U.S.A. and Manila (San Francisco date, 11th November)	Dec. 6.
OUTWARD MAILS	
Canton	Monday, Dec. 4.
Batavia and Sourabaya	Tuesday, Dec. 5.
Shanghai and Japan	10.30 a.m.
Fort Bayard	10.30 a.m.
Fort Bayard and Hainan	1.30 p.m.
Hainan	2 p.m.
Manila, Ceylon, India, Egypt and Europe via Brindisi—due Brindisi, 28th December.	
G.P.O. and K.F.O.	
Reg.	3.45 p.m.
Ord.	4.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 13th Dec.	
K.F.O.	
Reg.	Dec. 5, 5 p.m.
Ord.	Dec. 5, 5 p.m.
G.P.O.	
Reg.	Dec. 5, 5 p.m.
Ord.	Dec. 5, 5 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Austral by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 11th December.	
K.F.O.	
Reg.	Dec. 5, 5 p.m.
Ord.	Dec. 5, 5 p.m.
G.P.O.	
Reg.	Dec. 5, 5 p.m.
Ord.	Dec. 5, 5 p.m.
Japan	Wednesday, Dec. 6.
Sandakan	8.30 a.m.
Fort Bayard	1.30 p.m.
Shanghai and Parcels only for Tientsin	10.30 a.m.
Amoy and Parcels only for Tientsin	2.30 p.m.

ANTI-SOVIET DISPLAY

(Continued from Page 1.)

tion is a matter outside Germany's direct interest. The suggestion is made, of course, that Finland would have accepted the Russian demands but for British encouragement to the contrary.

Finland cannot, says one comment, look to Germany for help.

If Finland desires to appeal to anyone, it should be to Britain, which had "set herself up as the protector of small states."

ONLY

18

SHOPPING DAYS
TO CHRISTMAS

Another Attack On Heligoland R.A.F. PLANES CLAIM TO HIT NAZI WARSHIPS WITH BOMBS

British Successes Reported

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—A strong formation of R. A. F. bombers attacked German warships in the vicinity of Heligoland, obtaining direct hits with heavy bombs, the Air Ministry announces to-day.

The announcement adds that all British machines returned safely.

One Messerschmitt was the only enemy machine encountered. It was shot down.

The announcement further adds that a coastal reconnaissance plane, in a surprise attack, destroyed a German submarine.

Sunk By Plane

The pilot flying a Coastal Command aircraft was 150 miles from land when he sighted a minute object on the horizon eight miles distant.

With his binoculars, he was able to satisfy himself that it was an enemy submarine, apparently of the ocean-going type.

Before the aircraft could approach unobserved, the pilot climbed into a cloud bank and stalked his quarry from there.

The U-boat's crew heard the aircraft's engines too late.

The pilot swooped towards his target and released a bomb.

Before the submarine could fully submerge, a direct hit was scored.

The bomb exploded at the base of the conning tower.

No Survivors

The aircraft remained over the position for five minutes to look for survivors, but none was seen.

When the aircraft left, a long oval patch of bubbling, foaming water covered the spot where the submarine had been.

Two members of the British Cabinet—Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Hankey, were visiting the R.A.F. Coastal Command Headquarters when a wireless message announcing the destruction of the submarine was received from the aircraft.

Cruiser Hit

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—It is learned that two cruisers were among the German warships successfully attacked.

The cruisers were lying close to a flotilla of six or seven destroyers.

The leader of the attacking forces reports that when he ordered the attack, heavy anti-aircraft fire opened and one British plane fell out of formation but was able to regain height.

It returned home with the others. There were no casualties among the R.A.F. personnel.

Photographs were taken during the bombing.

Among the ships on which direct hits were obtained was one of the cruisers.

Berlin Version

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—A later statement regarding the Heligoland raid declares that owing to heavy anti-aircraft fire, the enemy was only able to drop a few bombs which did very slight material damage.

One fishing boat was sunk.

Cruisers Bombed

LONDON, Dec. 3 (UP).—It has been officially announced that Royal Air Force planes bombed German warships in the vicinity of Heligoland.

Two cruisers were bombed and it has been learned that photographs show direct hits were registered.

The cruisers were lying close to a flotilla of six or seven destroyers.

The R.A.F. Squadron Leader said they first saw Heligoland through a gap in the cloud and that heavy anti-aircraft fire opened when he ordered the British planes to attack.

There were no casualties among the British planes but one German plane was shot down.

The official announcement said one German submarine was sunk by a direct hit with a single bomb behind the conning tower when she was surprised on the surface in the North Sea 150 miles from shore. The R.A.F. patrol saw no survivors or wreckage.

German Version

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (UP).—It has been announced that British bombing planes vainly attacked Heligoland all day.

"Only a few bombs were dropped and they did little damage as a result of vigorous anti-aircraft fire. One fishing boat was sunk," says an announcement by D.N.B. (Official German News Agency).

Die amerikanische Presse

veröffentlicht folgende Einzelheiten:

Göring, des Führers hochbestimmter Nachfolger, verlegt im Ausland über nicht weniger als RM 30 000 000.-

Oßbeis hat in Buenos Aires, Lugenburg und Ojala (Japan) die Heiligkeit von RM 35 960 000.-

Ribbentrop ist der Reichsleiter von allen. In Holland und der Schweiz liegen für ihn RM 38 960 000.-

Seß, des Führers Stellvertreter, verlegte in Sao Paulo und Ojala RM 16 430 000.-

Seß hat sich bei seinem "A.S."-Gesellschaft gefeiert gemacht. Er hat RM 7 564 000.-

Simmler, der wie ein Zug aufpaßt, daß kein Deutscher mehr als 10 Mark über die Grenze nimmt, verheißt selber RM 10 550 000.-

Streicher, ist bekanntlich der "Mäcker" der deutschen "Gere". Er hat im Ausland einen Sparplan von RM 3 000 000.-

Die New Yorker Zeitung "Journal-American" bemerkt hierzu:

"Man hört mit Genugtuung, daß so viele Nazi-Wongen ganz selbstverständlich damit rechnen, daß der Tag kommt an dem sie Deutschland verlassen müssen."

Das sind Sure Führer!

138.

The Royal Air Force recently dropped these leaflets over Germany. The leaflets, printed in German, purport to show the amount of money each Reich Minister has stowed away in foreign countries.

Tour of Finland Shows Reds have no Walk-over

(UP STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 3 (UP).—I have just finished a two-day trip to the Russian frontier area, and the industrial cities there are modern ghost towns.

The industries, particularly paper and cellulose, are functioning 24 hours a day. But a child is a rarity. Blackouts are rigorous, and every window is sealed with cardboard.

At Virolahti, one of the world's biggest paper mills ceaselessly grinds out cellulose for export. At this factory, imitation silk for ladies' stockings and cloth for men's suits is ground out of the wood from Finland's forests.

A score of mills around the lakes and rivers bring an unceasing supply of raw materials. Copper mines provide sulphur for paper manufacture, and the copper ore is then refined with the same electric power which refines iron from other mines.

Long Arctic Nights

There is very little daylight in winter in Finland. Motor cars turn on their lights in the middle of the afternoon. The roads are narrow between the lakes, and any mechanical transport is impossible except on them—and they are well guarded.

All the frontier Finns are happy over the coming of snow, which they expect to be an important aid in the campaign against Russia.

"There is not enough snow yet," they say, although several inches have fallen in the past three days. The snow-covered forests in Finland hide many secrets of defence against the Russians.

The phantom figures of soldiers glide about, clad in white to blend with the landscape. White tents are pitched among the trees. The frontier forces are well armed with light machine-guns.

I saw airplanes fly overhead at intervals of 10 minutes. They looked as though they were about to land at some hidden airfield. I judged their air speed about nearly 300 miles per hour.

They appeared to be an unarmoured factor in the Finnish defence programme.

Stalin did not even shake the tree to get the Polish and Baltic plums; they fell into his lap during a high wind stirred up by Germany. But with Finland it is different.

With Germany pledged to non-aggression—and busy, anyway, fighting a war with France and Britain—after Stalin extended his western defences halfway across Poland he immediately turned his attention to strengthening his Baltic position.

A Russian Sea

What was a German sea was to be made Russian, and the old hobgoblin of German naval and air bases

Double Blockade Has Started

LONDON, Dec. 4 (UP).—Britain's double blockade against Germany started at midnight.

Its purpose is to deprive Germany of £100,000,000 in foreign exchange by seizing German exports.

The earlier protests have now subsided, the Allies having informed neutral powers that they do not intend depriving neutrals of vital imports.

With a quick series of conferences in the Kremlin, reminiscent of Hitler's at Berchtesgaden before the Austrian and Czechoslovak coups, Stalin followed Hitler's tactics to oust Germany from the Baltic—coup robbed of no whit of significance by the fact that it was executed with German consent.

Ethnographically, temperamentally and historically the Baltic states—Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania—were amenable to Russian domination. Once part of the Russian empire, the people maintain a cultural sympathy with Russians and the Russian language is in wide use.

Although virtually losing their independence in foreign affairs, the Baltic countries take comfort from the lack of indication that the Soviet Union tends to neglect Communism or Sovietize their economic and political institutions at present.

The Russian Baltic defences will be directed by the Soviet Union much as are those of Outer Mongolia, the protectorate forming the buffer with Japan.

Military power is available to do the job, but Bolshevization by force would be a bloody procedure at best and no indication was forthcoming that Stalin intends to essay such a task.

His immediate ends were gained by the establishment of a bulwark against Germany, or the British, or any combination which might at some time try to crusade against Communism. Stalin wants Finland to complete his plan.

JAPANESE LEADERS TO CONFER

TOKYO, Dec. 4 (Reuter).—General Abe, the Japanese Premier, has invited the leaders of the leading Japanese political groups to a joint conference at his official residence this afternoon.

He will ask for their co-operation in the execution of foreign and domestic policies in connection with the hostilities in China, according to reports circulating here.

Political leaders invited include Chujiro Maekawa, President of the Minsei Party; Fusan Oka, President of the Chokoku Seiyukai Party; Chikuzen Nakajima, President of the Seiyukai Reformist faction; and Isao Abe, President of the Social Mass Party.

FINNISH TROOPS GAIN NEW VICTORIES IN SNOW STORM

(Continued from Page 1.)

parachutes although there were no eye-witnesses.

Two Finnish detachments closed in on the invaders from two sides apparently by encircling them. It was at first believed that the planes were carrying out a reconnaissance flight. One was shot down and the others escaped under fire.

Moscow Communiqué

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (UP).—Communique No. 4 says: "There was a continued advance on all fronts, the Gulf Islands of Heloland, Seiskari, Lavansaari and Tuolensaari have been occupied."

Moscow radio, at 3 p.m., announced the capture of Terioki. Meanwhile the capture of Terioki, Karelian correspondent, Nikolai Vira, charges that the Finns have been using poison gas since the first days of hostilities. He confirmed the fact that the Finns are stubbornly resisting, but claimed that they have been routed.

He also confirmed that the Soviet fleet shelled the south Finnish coast. Moscow radio asserted that the populace of Terioki welcomed the Russian army, while engineers removed the Finnish mines from important buildings and discovered a "huge arms dump in an underground hideout."

It is announced that the first mass meeting in Terioki passed a resolution supporting M. Kaasalainen, against that gang of Tammur, Caidner and other hangers-on and tyrants."

Hot Fighting Near Lake

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 3 (Dome).—Reports from Helsinki say that severe fighting is going on between the Finnish and the Soviet forces and the Finnish defenders near Lake Ladoga.

Information available in Swedish sources says that Soviet landing parties from Murmansk and Alexandrovsk have succeeded in landing at Petsamo, the Arctic port on the northern coast of Finland, which had been recaptured by Finnish troops.

Soviets March Through Marshes

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (Dome).—The Soviet military command at Leningrad announced that Soviet troops have continued marching into Finland through marshes and on Sunday advanced to 40 or 45 kilometres from the frontier.

The detachment advancing from Leningrad has reached to 30 or 40 kilometres from the border and occupied the railway station of Mukskoki. The Soviet troops were closing in on Helsinki.

Soviet Fleet Claim

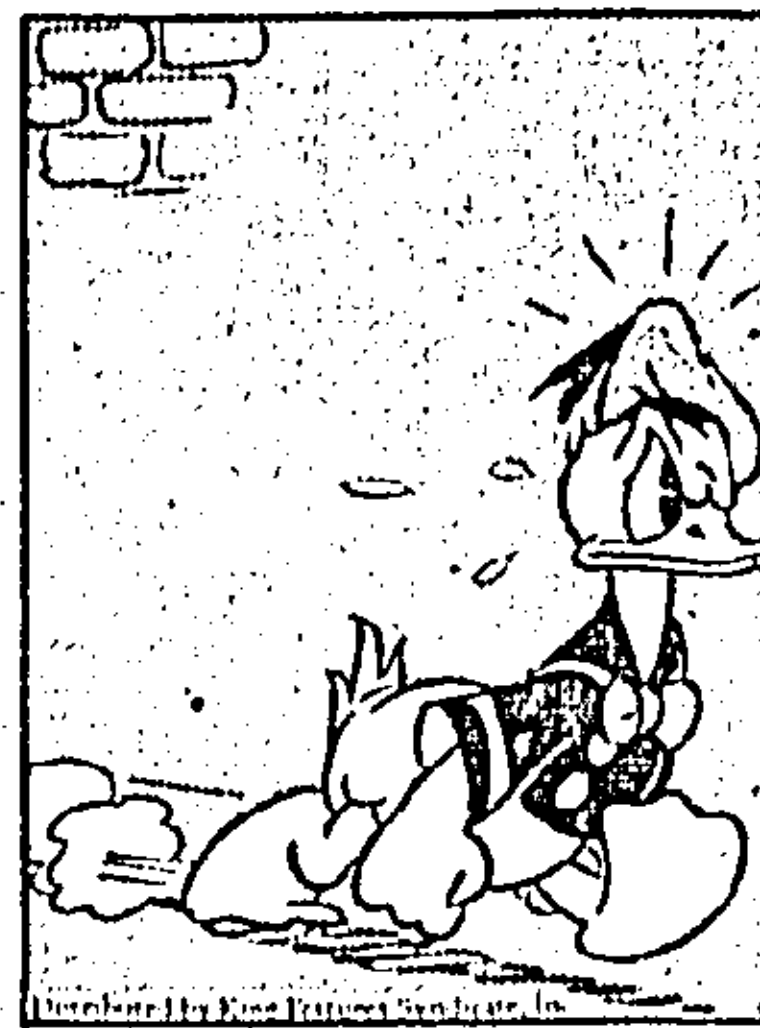
MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (Dome).—The headquarters of the Soviet Leningrad Military District has announced that the Soviet Baltic fleet has completed occupied Sursak, Hogland, Seiskari, Lavansaari and Chikarskari Islands in the Gulf of Finland.

It is pointed out that the Soviet Government demanded the cession of these islands during its recent negotiations with Finland.

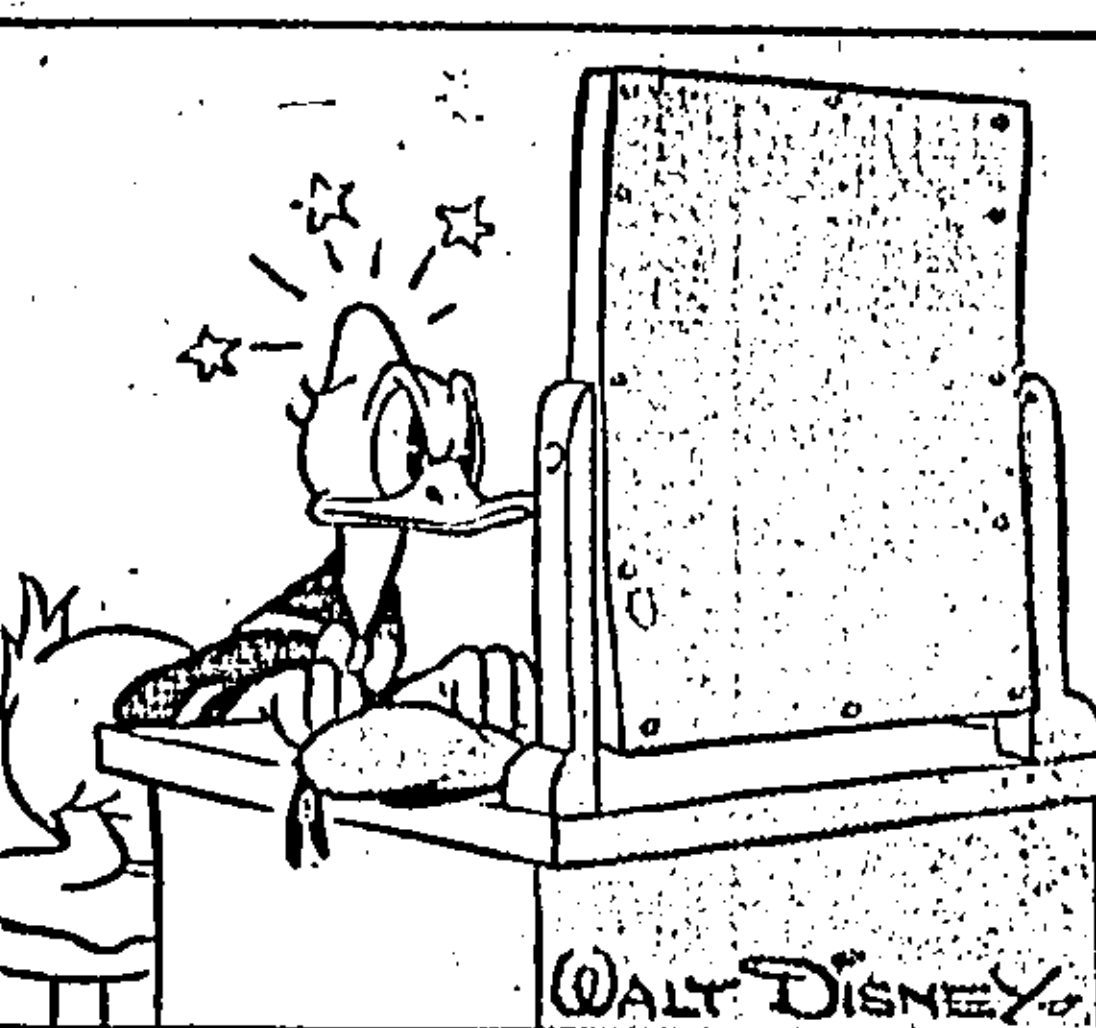
To Ape The Nazis?

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 3 (Dome).—The Soviet troops are reportedly encountering stubborn resistance at the hands of Finnish defenders in various parts of the country, Swedish military circles believe that Soviet

DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

SPECIAL
For XMAS

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Australian . . . (8-22 lb.) \$1.20 per lb.
Sunny Farm . . (8-14 lb.) \$1.20 per lb.

PROVISION DEPT.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

At School for 2 Minutes



More than 200 Romford, Essex, girls, pupils, at the County High School, are attending school—for two minutes a week! The time is spent collecting from individual pigeon holes school-work left there by teachers, and leaving in baskets the previous week's work. The scheme has been arranged that the work may go on while air-raid precautions are being carried out at the school. Above, studying the week's schedule of lessons.

MUZZLING
THE NAZI
SPIESGramophone Record
Hid A Message

INGENUOUS methods by which valuable information could be conveyed to the enemy will have little chance of succeeding now, for Mr. Hore-Belisha, the War Secretary, has made a new order to combat espionage.

This aims at the interception of vital messages written in code or invisible ink or concealed in ordinary articles of commerce.

It is known that the commonplace and apparently harmless services of news, advertisements, photography and literature might be adapted to the use of espionage. Familiar goods and commodities can also be employed to carry hidden messages.

A Hitler Speech

During the last war, it was disclosed that personal paragraphs could serve a sinister purpose; that by means of a code, words could change their meaning, and the movements of men and ships could be detailed in a contribution to the correspondence column.

A gramophone record was found recently to be so manipulated that, beginning with a speech by Hitler, it ended with something quite different.

Like smugglers, spies are expert at concealment.

Innocent-looking articles can contain messages that might mean the loss of a ship, the slaughter of a battalion, or the destruction of a munitions factory.

The new order supercedes that which prohibited the export and import, otherwise than by post, of certain prohibited articles to most neutral countries in Europe.

It also applies to the carrying and shipping of printed matter to all destinations outside the United Kingdom.

Now Enemy Countries

A permit is no longer required for conveying printed matter to any British Dominion, Colony or Mandated territory or Elze, France or any country in North or South America.

Passengers to or from countries other than those enumerated may convey "prohibited articles" without a permit, provided they are approved at the port of arrival or departure in the United Kingdom.

The list of prohibited countries has been altered by the removal of Slovakia, Danzig and Poland, which must now be treated as enemy countries, and by the addition of San Marino, Monaco, Andorra, Liechtenstein, and the Baltic States, Finland, Estonia and Lithuania.

The scope of the order, broadly speaking, embraces all neutral countries in Europe, as well as China, Japan and Russia.

No prohibited matter can now be posted, carried or shipped to any of



The previous week's work being left by pupils for correction by their teachers.

Jamming
B.B.C. Foreign
Talks

Source Not Yet Traced

(By A Radio Correspondent)

Jamming of B.B.C. foreign language broadcasts on short waves has begun. Interference, apparently deliberate, is noticeable on the 49-metre broadcasts in German, Polish, Czech and Hungarian.

The source has not yet been established.

Hitherto one of the surprises of the war has been the absence of radio jamming in the west and the clear reception of most German, French and English stations on the air.

Germany jammed Moscow broadcasts in German for several years.

Sir Noel Ashbridge, Chief Engineer of the B.B.C., told me recently that there was less interference with B.B.C. stations after the outbreak of war than there had been before.

The "gentlemen's wave-length agreement" has been closely observed. Germany's reasons for keeping to her own legitimate wave-lengths are, presumably, that she is most anxious to make best use of her propaganda weapons and does not want to invite reprisals by starting a jamming campaign. The broadcasting of deliberate interference would also occupy transmitters which could be used more effectively.

These countries without a permit. Private individuals are not allowed to send prohibited articles to banned countries except in special circumstances.

Work of Bombers Starts on the Ground

R. A. F. PILOTS WAIT
FOR WAR TO "START"WHEN QUEEN MARY HAD
HER CIGARETTE

How the daughter of a Socialist Minister once admitted privately that the most vivid memory of her first visit to Windsor Castle was to see Queen Mary smoke a cigarette is related in a book published recently.

"In an age when many women smoke in public," writes the authoress, "the Labour Minister's daughter was startled by the anomaly, as it seemed to her, of Queen Mary smoking."

"Yet in an age when fewer women smoked who were not 'fast' it seemed quite natural that Queen Alexandra should smoke. Indeed, she once overcame the scruples of a Bishop, and induced him to smoke a cigarette with her on board the Victoria and Albert."

The story is told in "The Lady of Marlborough House," Jonathan Cape, 6s. by Miss Kathleen Woodward, who traces with sympathetic understanding a life of Queen Mary which incorporates the historic background of her Majesty's experiences as Princess, Queen and Queen Mother.

AMERICA WARNS
SHIPS OF MINES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UP).—The Navy Department's hydrographic office has inaugurated a supplemental system of "special warnings" to American shipping as a result of the war in Europe.

The navy said the special warnings are issued as necessary warrants and supplement the primary duty of ship officers to collect and disseminate information in the interest of safe navigation.

Since the start of the European war on Sept. 1, twelve bulletins have been issued to American ships at sea by the hydrographic office.

The first, issued on that day, reported that the German government had announced start of military operations off Danzig bay and warned ships using the harbour that "movement in and out involves danger of destruction."

Lights No Longer Certain
The following day, American vessels were warned that the British government had announced that the lights and navigation aids of the United Kingdom might be discontinued without further notice.

Other warnings followed. These included a report that the British Admiralty had announced the laying of mines in the Straits of Dover, the Firth of Forth and Heligoland; that the French Government had extinguished navigation lights in French territorial waters; that the Danish government had mined entrances to Kongedyb, the Holsten-derby and Drogden.

The office advised on the third day of war that the German government had announced laying of mines across entrances to the Baltic Sea while "respecting foreign territorial waters."

Warned Against Zigzagging
The U.S. Maritime Commission, another warning said, had advised commanders of American vessels en route to and from European blackouts to avoid being mistaken for belligerent vessels. The commission also suggested that commanders point out the American flag on the hulls, hatches and suncocks of their vessels and spotlight the American flag at night.

Another warning advised that Germany had laid mines in the North Sea off the German coast. The bureau's New York office meanwhile notified shipping interests that the War Department has begun mine-laying practice off the Rhode Island coast in Narragansett Bay and the West Passage.

Ships were instructed to pass to the eastward of the area where dummy mines have been laid about 7 feet down.

AMBULANCE COMMAND

Mr. Alfred Morris is in receipt of a cable message from London to the effect that his resignation as Director of Ambulance and Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade has been accepted by the Chapter General with the approval of the Grand Prior of the Order.

By RONALD WALKER
FRANCE.

STANDING on an observation post amid the dismal rotting relics of the last war, I watched to-day R.A.F. bomber pilots keeping in practice for this war which has not yet started.

From this hill the country rolled away in small hills and straggling valleys into the mist of driving rain. Every inch of the land is pitted and scarred from the shells of 1914-18, and scattered with steel helmets, water-bottles, tangled barbed-wire and occasional rifles red with rust from which the wooden stock has crumbled away.

A handful of R.A.F. officers and airmen stood on the hill. Collars turned up, stamping their feet, rather impolite about the rain, they went about the not very exciting business of directing the practice bombing operations.

Hitting The Target

The radio operator sat at his table in the middle of a miniature lake. Two old boxes served for a seat and his rubber-boated feet were submerged. Airmen hurried about laying out ground signals. Bombers came singly from a nearby aerodrome to aim their bombs at the target in the middle of this deserted and shell-riddled land.

From our hill we could see the tiny black shape drop from beneath the machine as it flew straight and steady over the target. We stood silent, counting the seconds. Then came the crunching, hollow sound of the explosion.

One pilot who had dropped two bombs very accurately came flying overhead to wave and wiggle his wings before disappearing in the rain clouds for home.

After a day travelling rapidly through this piece of France which is now occupied by the R.A.F., it is obvious that the service has not been idle even if it has not had to fight the war in the manner that was expected.

People in England who talk glibly of the war in the air have always failed to realize that the aeroplane flies on the ground. It can go into the air and operate successfully only if there is behind it an elaborate ground organization.

Ready For Battle

During the past ten weeks the R.A.F. has made itself at home. Its aerodromes, depots and stores have been established and the entire elaborate organization of an air force is ready to wage the war.

Officers and men make jokes about lack of real fighting, but their spirit has not been spoiled. Almost from the beginning the weather has been a difficulty.

But the men have good billets and plenty of food. The billets are amazingly varied. One I saw yesterday was in a ruined chateau. The men's mess was in the great salon, its faded and ruined panelling still bravely gilt.

SALE OF WORK

A reminder is given of the United Sale of Work being held to-day and to-morrow at the Women's International Club, Gloucester Building, Flit Floor, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The Salvation Army Home for Women and Girls, 2 Embankment Road, Kowloon Tong, and the Industrial Home for Blind Girls, Pokfulam, are two well-known institutions, and those in charge hope that many friends will rally to their aid in disposing of the beautiful articles unremotely turned out by the inmates of both Homes.

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By Erich Porges

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12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Dance Music by Ambrose and His Orchestra.

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Variety with Charlie Kunz, Frank Crumli, Harold Ramsay, and Doris Palmer.

1.30 Football and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Schubert—Quartet in A Minor, Op. 29.

Kolsch Quartet.

2.15 Close down.

6.0 "For the Children."

Nursery Rhymes—Medley....The New Century Quartette with Orchestra; Teddy Bears' Picnic (Bratton)....Frank Billo and His Brass Quintet; Study Story by Aunt Susan; Little Drummer Boy (Noel Pelech)....Grace Fields (Vocal) with Orch; Good-Night, Little Skipper—Fox-Trot....Brian Lawrence and His Orchestra.

6.32 Harry Roy's Stage Show.

Harry Roy and His Orchestra. (Recorded at the actual performance at The Garrick Theatre, Southampton).

6.47 Four Popular Dance Numbers.

7.0 Sea Shanties by The Royal Naval Singers.

7.10 Studio—Another "Musical Cocktail" by Erich Porges. (Piano) (From Jimmy's Kitchen).

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 An hour of Variety with Josephine Baker, "Titch," Ronald Gonsky and Ray Noble and His Orchestra.

9.05 Studio—Comments on Recent Events.

9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

9.30 New Mayfair Orchestra and Rose Hampton (Contralto). "Virginity"—Selection (Waller and Tunkbridge); "Sunny Face"—Selection (Gershwin); Swans (Kramer)...Rose Hampton; "Lucky Girl"—Selection (Charm and Meyer); Light, My Light (from "Gitanjali"—Song-offering); When I Bring to You Coloured Toys (from "Gitanjali"—Song-offering)...Rose Hampton; "Love Lies"—Selection; "Five O'Clock Girl"—Selection (Ruby). 10.0 An hour of Dance Music. 11.0 Close down.

GERMAN
FUTILITYRepresentations Ignored
By Stalin

Amsterdam, Dec. 2.
Germany made strong, secret representations to Moscow, before the Red Army marched into Finland. Stalin's refusal to reply caused consternation in Berlin.

Furious quarrels are reported to have broken out among Hitler's lieutenants and General von Brauchitsch, regarded as a "yes" man, is said to have attacked von Ribbentrop in Hitler's presence.—Reuter.

Rouse Britain's Suspicion

London, Dec. 3.
The attitude of the German Government to the Soviet invasion of Finland is obscure, but it is reported that the uneasiness over the Soviet expansion in the north is so great that the Nazis are suggesting that Britain and Germany should join in the fight against it.

In London, however, observers maintain that Herr von Ribbentrop is under no illusion that Germany had made great sacrifices for Soviet friendship.

They suspect the German uneasiness is unreal, and regard it as a manoeuvre to get a peace favourable to Germany.—Reuter-Bulletin.

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C2901—Songs that have sold a Million
Because—Unlil, Lost Chord.
Dorothy Clarke, Webster Booth & Foster Richardson.
Roses of Picardy, Grey Home, etc.
C2940—Songs of England, Songs of Wales Light Opera Company.
C1501—Songs of Scotland, Songs of Ireland.
B3908—Daisy Bell. After the Ball Old Time Singers.
B3543—Auld Lang Syne Paul Robeson, Chorus & Orch.

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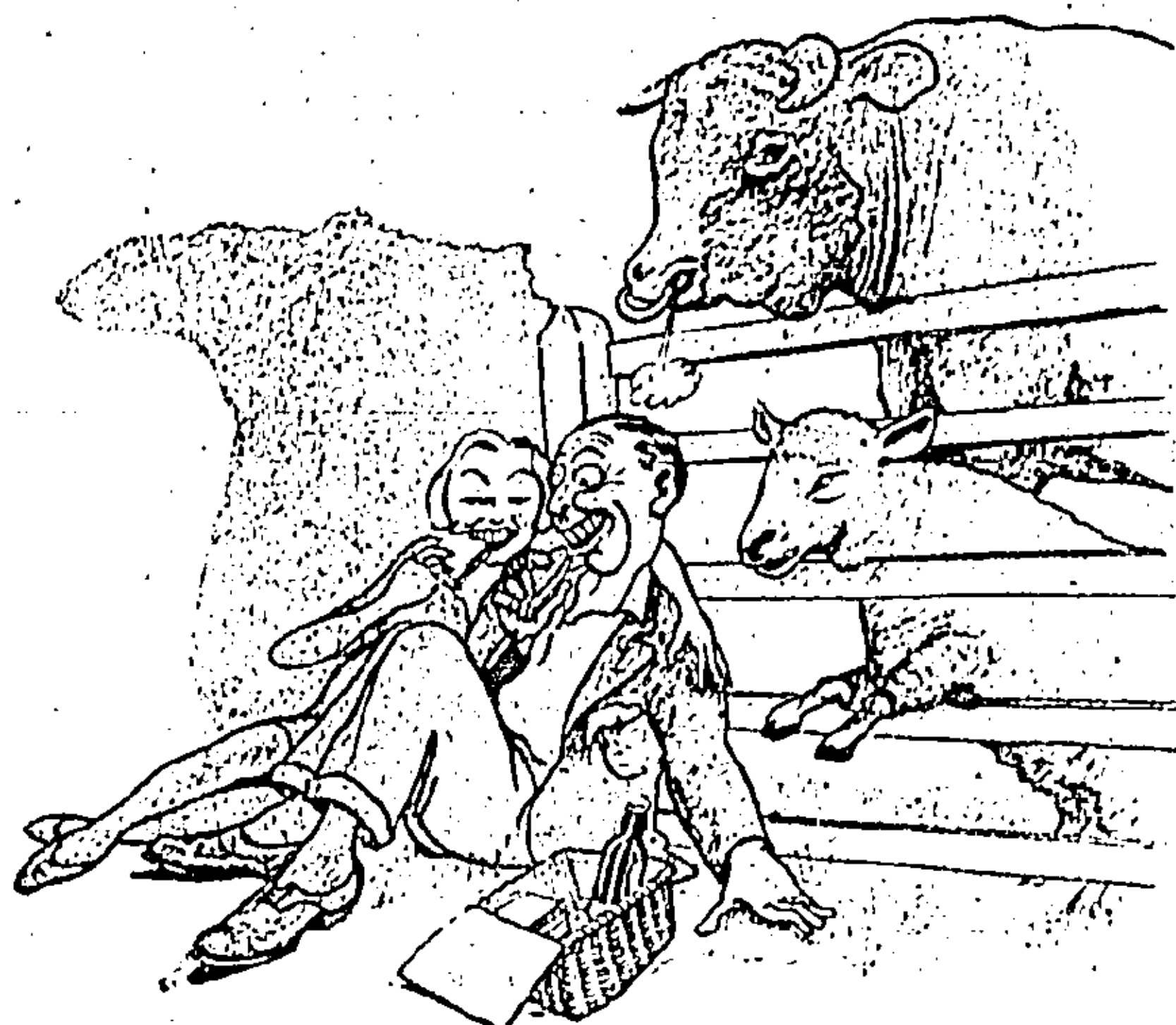
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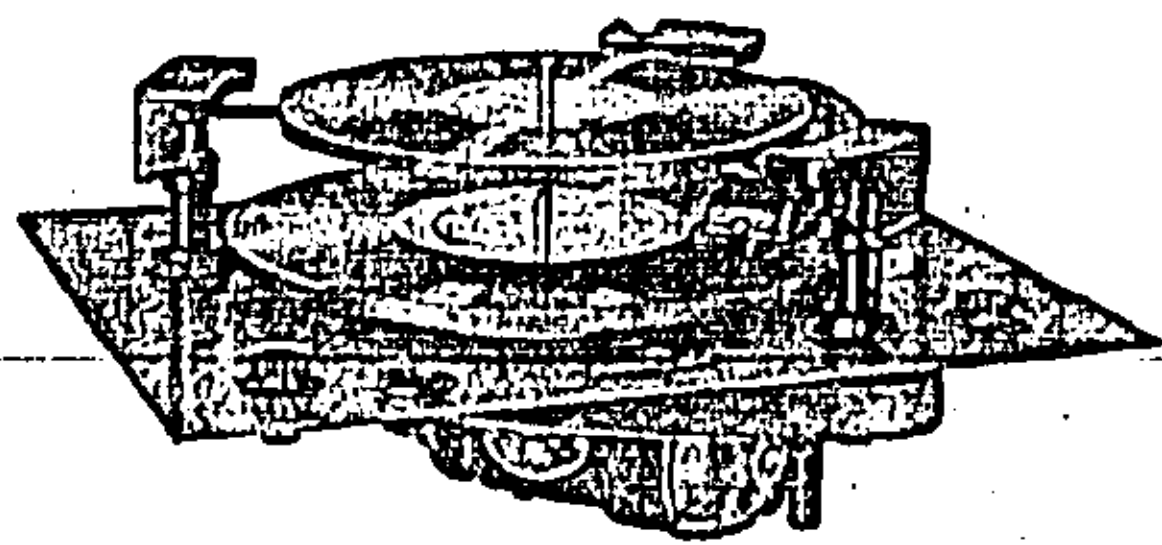
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

Monday, December 4, 1939.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

Telephone: 26615

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Hugging The Bear

So many of the forecasts made by Adolf Hitler in his early writings have come to pass that it is interesting to consult his estimate then of developments which are taking place now.

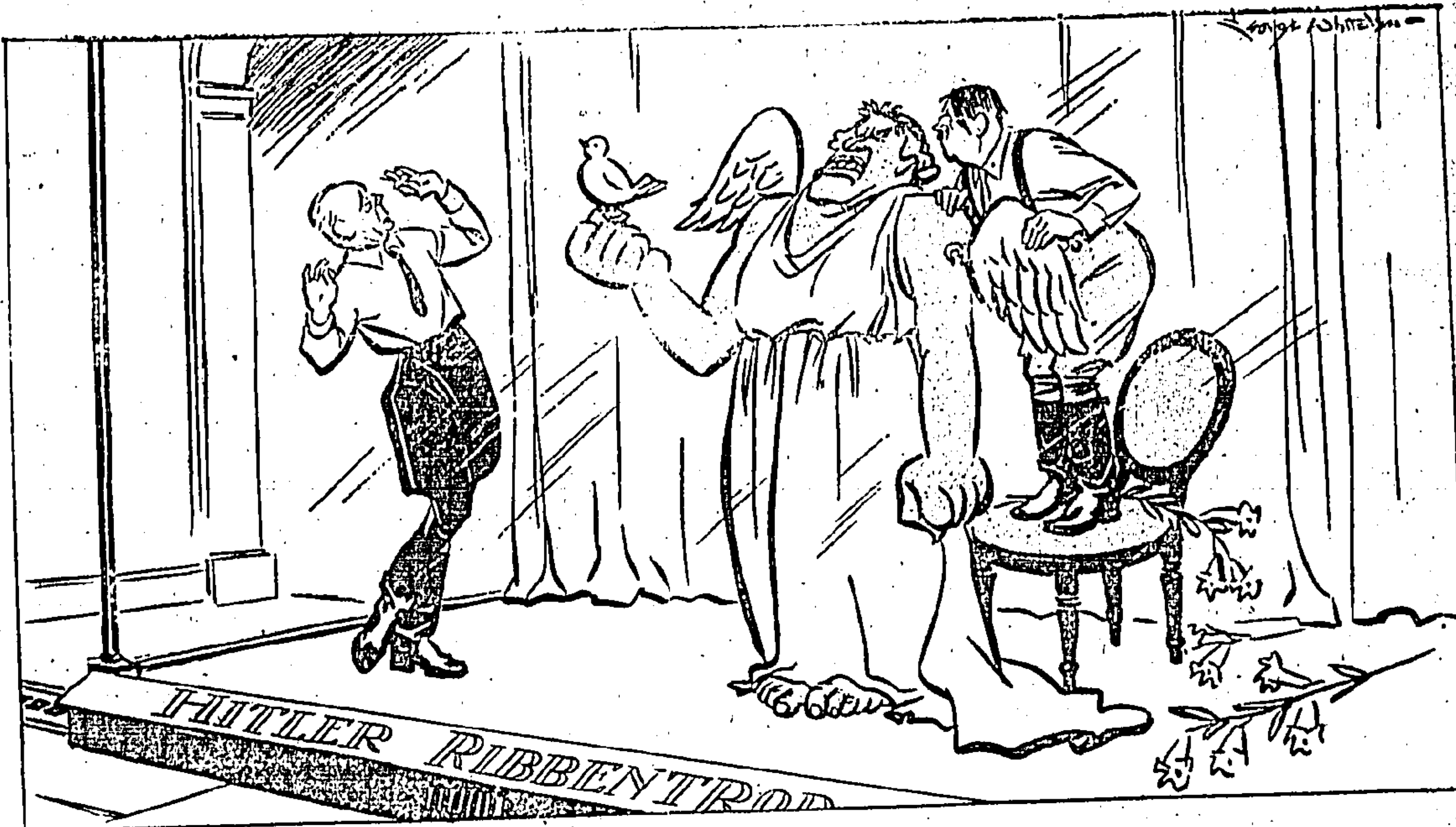
Russia's invasion of Finland, in fact, seems to bring one more of Hitler's prophecies nearer realisation. Hitler, when he was writing "Mein Kampf," declared—Russia—could—be—no—suitable ally for Germany and adduced these reasons:

Considered purely militarily, in the event of a German-Russian war against Western Europe, which would probably, however, mean against the entire rest of the world, the relations would be simply catastrophic. The struggle would proceed not on Russian but on German soil, without Germany being able to get from Russia even the slightest effective support.

The Reichsführer's Siegfried Line makes him possibly less concerned about what may happen to the industrial heart of Germany. But the opinion of outside experts tends to confirm his doubts in the economic sphere.

A tabulation by the United States Department of Commerce shows that German imports from Russia of such critically needed commodities as petroleum products and animal or vegetable oils and fats have fallen off in the last five years to less than a fourth of what they were. It may be that these and some other imports can be increased, but a great deal will depend upon what the Soviet Union wishes to give up. With its own huge mechanized army in motion, it obviously will not have a great surplus of gasoline and lubricants.

And can the German Reich expect military aid from its new friend on the north when Comrade Stalin is employing his army on his own missions?



WINDOW DRESSING

RIBBENTROP: "Perhaps you might make her expression a little more winning, Adolf!"

What It's Like to be bombed

I HAVE been bombed for a week on end in Warsaw. In tiny villages and small open towns in Poland's countryside I have seen bombs and machine gun fire rain down from the sky.

As the result I have come to the conclusion that the safest place to be in an air-raid is a big town. And the nearer the centre the better.

I do know about this because I accompanied a member of the military mission and a counsellor of the British Embassy in Warsaw on a tour of the areas damaged by air-raid in the city's neighbourhood.

Take Warsaw, for example. The city had no barrage balloons. Yet until the city's air defence broke down, the enemy was kept at bay.

There was a belt of anti-aircraft defence guns. There were pursuit planes. There was a system of detection which warned civilians of the approach of enemy planes when they were at least forty miles away, and sounded an alarm five minutes before their arrival.

The Warsaw public very soon learned to translate this coded message—"ICO-RAM 29 Coming"—as a warning of immediate danger, and took to the cellars.

Warsaw, with its big flats, all built over rooey cellars, and many of them fitted with protective roofs twelve inches thick in concrete, was at the outset of the war a fairly easy place to organise for public dug-outs proved to be very little used because of the excellent shelter provided in people's own houses.

And while the people ran into the cellars, the Warsaw fighter planes chased the German bombers away from the centre of the city.

Naturally a modern block of flats, built round a steel skeleton, stands up best to bombardment. That is only what you would expect. But a direct hit demolishes even this.

A substantial stone house, or a steel-frame building, however, is good protection against anything except a bomb which falls exactly where you happen to be.

The bombers either had to fly so high that their bombing was ineffective, or they had to dive below the fighter planes and thus come into the range of the anti-aircraft guns.

Now take the contrast. Just before the war there was an exodus from the city into the suburbs. After the first days of bombing the refugees hurried back to the city.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Anthony D. Biddle, for example, rented a house in the wealthy residential district of Konstancin, about 12 miles

Herr Hitler warned himself that Germany would find itself—even if by a "miracle" it escaped total destruction in a Russian alliance—"surrounded by great military states."

To that observation he added that such an alliance "would be the end of Germany." The past two months have seen the first half of this forecast confirmed.

"WOULD it not be of great value if we could find out what was the exact effect of German bombing, say in one raid on Warsaw, so that we might have some idea what it would be like here?"

Mr. Josiah Wedgwood put this pertinent question to Mr. R. A. Butler (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs) in the House of Commons suggesting that British diplomatic and consular officials should make full reports of what they had experienced in Poland of German air bombing.

Mr. Butler promised that they would do so. He added that "any aircraft which came here will get the reception they deserve."

Here is what Mr. Wedgwood asked for. This report is made by

JERZY SZAPIRO

former Warsaw correspondent. He experienced plenty of German bombing, several times in the company of members of the British Embassy. Read, mark and learn what he has to tell you.

outside Warsaw. On the second day of the war he was having breakfast with his family when several bombs exploded within 150 yards of his villa.

The reason was that Konstancin was four miles away from a small aerodrome. A German bomber, chased by a Polish fighter plane, was forced to unload his supply of bombs in order to make it easier to escape, and Konstancin happened to be underneath.

It was this concentration of the German air force on the business of destroying Poland's air defence at the source, and of the railway junctions, which made the suburbs of Warsaw so unhealthy.

Of course, a humane pilot forced to land his bombs, would dump them, if he could, into a river or a field. I saw this myself on the south-east of Warsaw, at Stolec.

Two pilots had dropped about 60 small bombs on pasture land on the bank of the Vistula. I counted about 30 craters, two to three yards in diameter. The rest of their bombs fell into the river.

On the other side of the Vistula another pilot of the same squadron dropped his bombs on a village, destroyed about eight houses and killed four peasants.

Five miles away in the Otoczek health resort another pilot had dropped ten bombs or so. One of them hit an orphanage. Eleven children were killed, about 15 were wounded, and many houses were destroyed by fire.

The weakness in my argument is that Warsaw was finally destroyed by air-raid attack, but the answer is that the Polish air force was numerically weak.

It just hadn't enough fighters to cope with the German bombers once the Germans had occupied the Polish western provinces and thus set free for further use a great part of their air force.

Warsaw's defence, compared with what I know and have seen of London's air defence, was pathetically weak.

There is a great deal of discussion taken in England with regard to night raiding, but bombing in Warsaw took place almost always an hour after dawn, at 11 o'clock in the morning, and just before dusk.

The German aviators who were captured by the Poles were mostly young fellows of 20 or 22 and when they came out of their planes they were nervous wrecks—not through fear, but because of the terrible strain which a raid and a fight in the air, the colossal speed and noise of a military plane, and the effect of high altitudes impose on an aviator.

The Germans knew quite well that active air defence in Poland was confined to the big cities, and to military objectives such as aerodromes, railway junctions, armament factories, and so on.

On the very first day of the war, when they unleashed about 500 bombers or more on Polish cities from the Carpathians to the Baltic and the Corridor to the Pripet Marshes, they realised that they could bomb most of the country with impunity.

They risked retaliation for the sake of crippling military objectives, but when it came to breaking down civilian morale they chose the line of least resistance.

They deliberately picked on the small towns, and even villages, the wooden cottages, the open market places, even the individual peasant man and woman.

In such places as these there was, of course, no air defence, hardly any shelters or trenches. The bombers dived three hundred yards above them, dropping twenty to forty bombs at a time, machine-gunning the crowded

markets, killing scores at a time, wounding hundreds.

Bombing on these occasions lasted less than the minute, but the effect was terrible.

The appalling sight of human bodies blown and burst to fragments, of horses and cattle swollen to fantastic dimensions, caused utter horror and panic.

There were hundreds of such raids designed solely to terrorize the civilian population. I heard of one pilot chasing a peasant woman in a field as if she was a rabbit, circling round and round her, and finally killing her.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

Dec. 4, 1889.
A little incident occurred at Government House to-day. It was a boy, His Excellency has our warmest congratulations. (Sir William Des Voeux—Ed.). We have it on good authority that the European locomotive drivers now in the employ of the China Railway Company at Tientsin, will be dismissed from the service at the commencement of next spring, the Chinese drivers being now considered fairly well acquainted with the duties required and also more reliable as being free from the vice of drink.

Colonel Kitchener and Colonel Wedderburn have been appointed Companions of the Bath, and thirteen officers serving with the Egyptian Army have been appointed Companions of the Distinguished Service Order or brevetted for services at Toski.

25 YEARS AGO

Dec. 4, 1914.
President Wilson has unofficially communicated to the American representatives in the belligerent countries his disapproval of aircraft throwing bombs on unprotected cities occupied by the belligerent.

A Petrol official dispatch shows that the battle in Poland whose centre is at Lodz continues in favour of the Russians while the Austrians have been badly beaten, and are falling back on Cracow.

Three hundred and twenty-six prisoners from Tientsin in uniform, including twelve officers, arrived in Tokyo this afternoon. Huge crowds witnessed their transference from the fleet to barracks which conveyed them to their quarters at the Itoijima Temple. The police and troops arrangements were ample, but there was no semblance of a disturbance. The officers receiving the prisoners showed every courtesy.

9 YEARS AGO

Dec. 4, 1929.
For the first time in the history of St. Andrew's Society the annual ball will be held to-night in Kowloon and not at the City Hall.

5 YEARS AGO

Dec. 4, 1934.
After nearly three years of warfare in the jungle and swamp of the German Congo valley, the Belgian army now faces final and complete defeat. The Government at La Paz is attempting to secure a hurried peace with Paraguay to prevent a carnage in the battle-field.

No wedding has been attended by such a vast company of witnesses as was that of the Duke of Kent to Princess Marina of Greece, which in the presence of an august and distinguished congregation was solemnized in Westminster Abbey to-day.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"She makes all her money speculating—she's been married six times!"

Disastrous Week-End For U-Boats: Three Destroyed

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The dramatic story of how a German U-boat fell into a carefully-laid trap by British warships off the coast of Britain is now revealed.

The failure of the U-boat to reach its objective was due to the watchfulness of the crew of a small fishing smack who saw the submarine in moonlight slipping stealthily along the coast and immediately reported its presence to the naval authorities.

DARTMOOR ESCAPE

Daring Coup By Two Convicts

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Two prisoners made a daring escape from Dartmoor Prison early today.

They sawed window bars and climbed a wall in making their escape.

A hundred Police and soldiers, secured the moors.

Captured 7 Hours Later

The prisoners were captured seven hours after the escape.

The men called at a farm eight miles from the prison and asked for food.

Then they gave themselves up.

Recall Of Ambassador Clamoured

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UP).—Pressure is increasing for the recall of Ambassador Steinhardt from Moscow.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull conferred and will probably decide this week. Mr. Hull spent the morning examining code dispatches and telephoned the gist of them to President Roosevelt.

Meanwhile, the Douglas Aircraft Corporation and the Republic Aircraft Corporation at Farmingdale, N.Y., concurred in the moral embargo against Russia.

Buddhists Pray For Allies

LONDON, Dec. 3 (British Wireless).—From Bhutan—a small state on the southern slopes of the Himalayas near Tibet—a message has come to the King-Emperor accompanied by a silk scarf.

The message is from the Maharaja of Bhutan offering his service and stating he has instructed the lamas of all monasteries in his state to perform religious ceremonies in order that victory in the war may be assured to the King-Emperor.

His Majesty's deep appreciation of this loyal offer has been conveyed to the Maharaja.

Italy Sells Warplanes To Finland: 50 Arrive

SOVIET TO TAKE 2,400 SQ. MILES

"Agreement" With Puppet Regime

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (Domei).—"Pravda," organ of the Soviet Communist Party, and "Izvestia," organ of the Soviet Government, report that as the result of the new treaty of amity and mutual aid between Soviet Russia and the Finnish People's Republic, a new boundary has been demarcated between Soviet Russia and Finland.

The new boundary starts from the shore of Lake Ladoga southwest of Olonez in the south and runs north, parallel to the Leningrad-Murmansk Railway about 15 to 42 miles apart. Reaching Kandalaksha in White Sea, it connects direct with the old Russian-Finnish border.

With the northwestern frontier region of Finland ceded to Russia, Kola Peninsula and Murmansk are cut off from the mainland of Soviet Russia.

The new Finnish territory includes Pechengovsk, capital of the Karelia Soviet Republic, and the entire area inhabited by Karelians and its area extends over 42,000 square miles.

The sector of the Karelian area which has been ceded to Russia under the new agreement is given as 2,400 square miles.

The U-boat commander, lulled into a false sense of security, made his way to carry out his mission when, as pre-arranged, warships and searching craft swooped upon the submarine and destroyed it with depth charges.

Trawler Sinks Two

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Three German submarines were reported to have been sunk during the last two days.

A Grimsby trawler is stated to have accounted for two.

The captain of the British steamer Stonepool, which was attacked by a U-boat, said that the German submarine was later destroyed by a British warship.

Half Nazi Fleet Gone

PARIS, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—French naval circles believe that Germany has already lost half the effective submarines she possessed at the beginning of the war.

Some quarters estimate that the losses are 35, but authoritative circles put the figure at about 30.

U-Boat Prisoners

LONDON, Dec. 3 (British Wireless).—The Admiralty announced this evening that a number of U-boat prisoners were landed last night at a Scottish port as the result of recent naval operations.

Like Little Audrey

The Czechs Laughed And Laughed Germans Hoaxed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BUCHAREST, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The story of a hoax on the German military reception committee in Prague is amusing the Czechs.

It is stated that a number of persons in German uniforms posing as the committee arrived at the Jancsek arms factory at Pankraz, in the suburb of Prague, to receive a large consignment of rifles.

The Gestapo Were Annoyed

They presented their authorization and removed the rifles in lorries.

Half an hour later, the real committee appeared at the factory.

The German military authorities and the Gestapo are said to be investigating.

WONGKONG RE-TAKEN

HINGNING, Dec. 4 (Central).—The Japanese military design to cross the eastern Kwangtung border to invade Fukien received a serious setback on the night of December 1 when strong Chinese units at Jaoping in a surprise attack retook Wongkong, the Japanese base of operations near the Fukien boundary.

The Japanese garrison at Wongkong, aroused from their sleep, made a precipitate retreat towards the coast.

As a result of this Chinese success, the Japanese contact between Pen-shukwan on the Kwangtung-Fukien border and the rear has been cut.

Death Of Nonagenarian Princess

Duchess Of Argyll, King's Grand-Aunt

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, died at Kensington Palace to-day, aged 91 years.

She had been ill for many months. Princess Louise was the eldest surviving child of Queen Victoria and was the first English Princess to marry a commoner.

Love Match

Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, 9th Duchess of Argyll, was born on March 18, 1848, the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, and she was therefore an aunt of King George V.

At Balmoral she gave her hand to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, and they were formally betrothed in Oct. 1870. It was the first time that an English sovereign had sanctioned the union of a princess with one who was not a member of a reigning house since Mary, youngest daughter of Henry VII, was married in 1515 to the Duke of Suffolk.

Queen Victoria, however, regarded the match mainly from the point of view of her daughter's happiness. The marriage took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in March 1871, and Parliament voted the Princess a dowry of £30,000 with an annuity of £6,000.

Skillful Sculptor

The Marquis of Lorne was Governor-General of Canada from 1878 to 1883 and Unionist M.P. for South Manchester from 1895 to 1900 when he succeeded his father. He died in May, 1914. There were no children by the union.

Princess Louise devoted herself assiduously to painting and sculpture for many years, studying under several eminent masters. An example of her work set up in London is the fine statue of Queen Victoria that stands directly before the room in Kensington Palace in which Her Majesty was born.

She also executed the Colonial Memorial in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Princess was an hon. Fellow of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers.

Somewhat unconventional and of a retiring disposition, she lived much at Roseneath House on the Clyde estuary, the dower house of the Argylls.

Remarkably Active

In her old age she found it increasingly necessary to reduce the length of her visits to Scotland, but she continued to keep fully in touch with all matters relating to Argyll and the Clan Campbell.

Even when approaching 80 she was remarkably active. In 1930 she was present at the singing of her Tercentennial hymn, Princess Louise's Own. An officer approached her with a box of cigarettes of an expensive brand. "No thanks," she said, "I prefer a gasper." She was still opening bazars and in June 1937 when she was 89 she attended the funeral service of an old friend.

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK BY MINE

PARIS, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The French steamer, Floride, 7,030 tons, struck a German mine.

She was later beached near an unnamed French port.

Two men were killed.

SOVIET SQUADRON WIPED OUT

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The annihilation of a complete squadron of 12 Soviet bombers at Imatra is reported by a Helsingfors correspondent of the "Telegraaf."

The planes were trying to bomb a huge electricity plant which serves the whole of South Finland.

Anti-aircraft fire shot down 11 and the twelfth made a forced landing.

SOVIETS ADMIT STRONG FINNISH RESISTANCE

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Having recovered from the first blow, the Finns are "resisting more and more strongly," according to "Pravda."

This journal adds that the retreating enemy leave behind machine-guns and snipers concealed in bushes and crevices.

Railway bridges and empty houses all conceal mines as well as snipers.

One correspondent accuses the Finns of using poison gas.

Finnish Denial

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Soviet allegations that the Finns used poison gas are denied in an official communiqué, which adds that the General Staff has emphatically never considered the use of poison gas.

The Government is ready to allow a neutral commission to make exhaustive enquiries.

The flight of civilians in Northern Finland is being covered by five or six divisions which, according to an official statement, have recaptured Petsamo and have taken 800 prisoners.

Military observers think that the Finns may make a determined stand between Petsamo and Rovaniemi.

There is only one main road in this region which is easily blocked.

Long Resistance Envisaged

The Finns hope to maintain resistance for a long time in the bewildering maze of forests and lakes in Northern Finland.

Six Italian fighter planes are reported to have arrived in Finland to-day.

They are part of the order of 25 recently placed with Italy.

It is stated here that the Swedish steamer Brynholm, which left Abo for Sweden on Friday was machine-gunned by Soviet planes, but there were no casualties among the passengers who included 12 French women and children.

Helsingfors Quiet

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—While fighting continues on the eastern border, the capital has passed a relatively quiet day, and the people are cleaning up the debris.

A German steamer with 600 Germans aboard is not likely to leave until Monday, and its presence may be partly responsible for the inactivity of Soviet airmen.

It is revealed that a woman pilot was among the crew of a Russian plane which was brought down after machine-gunning the streets of Helsingfors.

Mass Evacuation

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The Finns have ordered the population to evacuate the major towns throughout the country, according to a Helsingfors telegram.

All schools will be closed.

Gallantry Praised

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
ROME, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—News-paper headlines acclaim the gallantry of the Finns in their heroic resistance but state that there is little hope that they will be able long to withstand the Bolsheviks.

Stress is laid here on the Russian plan to cut the east coast of Finland which has been working to counteract since the outbreak of war.

To Seek Settlement

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The Finnish news agency announced that the Cabinet decided on Sunday night that they will endeavour to obtain an amicable settlement with the Soviet if possible without violating the independence and the vital interests of Finland.

They have approached the Soviet through the Swedish Legation in Moscow.

Hitherto no reply has been received.

FIRE ABOARD E. & A. LINER

Ship's officers and members of the crew fought for over an hour last night to quell a fire aboard an Eastern and Australian liner in Kowloon Dock.

The outbreak occurred in the refrigerating chamber on No. 4 deck. It is believed that the fire occurred through an explosion.

The outbreak commenced at 8.50 p.m., and outside assistance had to be called when it appeared that the ship's officers and crew would not be able to control it unaided.

The liner arrived from Australia last Thursday.

The extent of the damage was unknown when this edition went to press.



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DEATH RAINED ON KWANGSI TOWNS

KWEILIN, Dec. 4 (Central).—For the third successive day Kweilin was attacked from the air by six Japanese bombers yesterday morning. The raiding planes made Hungmiao, a suburb centre on the southwestern parts of the city, their main target and dropped more than 40 bombs in several relays.

A checkup afterwards showed that planes bombed Pingyang, Luchow, one civilian was killed and four wounded, while more than a dozen thatched huts were destroyed. In addition to Kweilin, Japanese tained at these places was small.

TEL. 28151.



Throgmorton Street Carries On

Many Stock Exchange members (above) took up positions in Throgmorton-street and transacted their business, some seated on the sandbags. Most of them (below) took their gas masks.

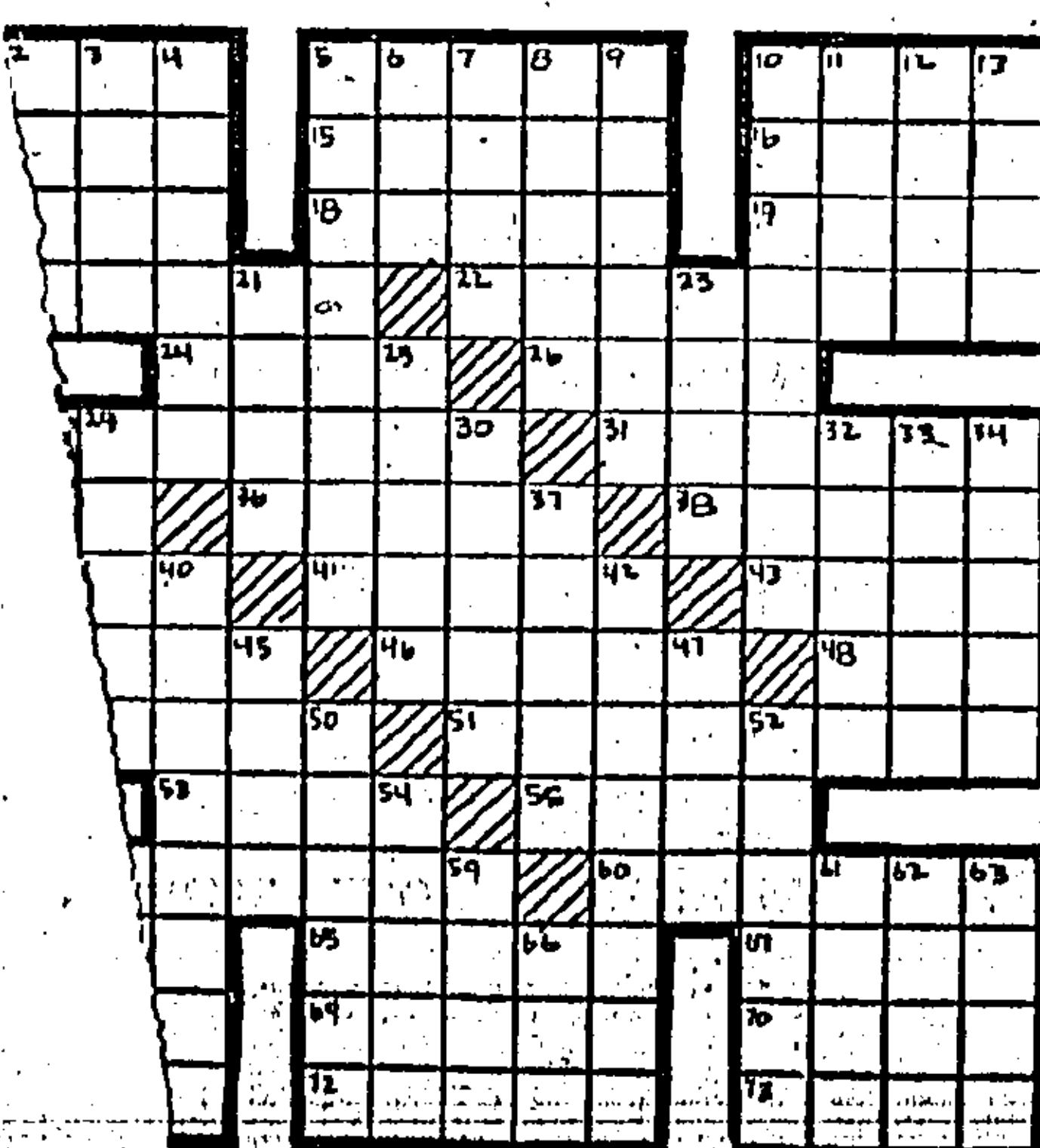


Two women wardens in partial anti-gas clothing patrol their section while on duty in London.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

- ACROSS**
- Early poet
 - United Kingdom
 10. Repose
 11. Type of overhanging
 12. Carrot
 13. Scandinavian name
 14. Part of a book
 15. Discover
 16. Extending from
 17. Building
 18. Driving forth young
 19. Think over
 20. Subconscious
 21. Thought
 22. Approach cessation
 23. Kind of fungus
 24. Vascular
 25. Took out
 26. Type of palm tree
 27. Suburban residence
 28. Push back
 29. Measure of capacity
 30. Arrange in order
 31. Main
 32. Superlatively
 33. Heavy set
 34. Cockman
 35. Type of aircraft
 36. Summit
 37. Into effect
 38. Use with age
 39. Once less visible
 40. Vocal show
- DOWN**
1. Ill-mannered person
 2. According to
 3. Educated
 4. Small ship's crane
 5. Came violently in contact
 6. Margin (Latin)
 7. Smiling stupidly
 8. Having told sharp
 9. United
 10. Oil manufacturers
 11. Grandfather name
 12. Mathematical
 13. Carrot
 14. Oxonia
 15. Covering of seed
 16. Clough down
 17. Tremulously
 18. Teacher of philosophy
 19. Pertaining to ships
 20. Directed ear
 21. Variety of fern
 22. Descendant of
 23. Tamarine
 24. Part of focus
 25. Son of Charlemagne
 26. Chronic nervous
 27. Turned aside
 28. Quilt on Turkish
 29. Mediterranean
 30. Open in
 31. Situated at lowest
 32. Part
 33. Viverrine carnivore
 34. Line color
 35. American patriot
 36. (Golf) 183
 37. Gambol
 38. Utter delicious cry
 39. Indian tribe
 40. Injure
 41. Curve
 42. Instrument of billiards



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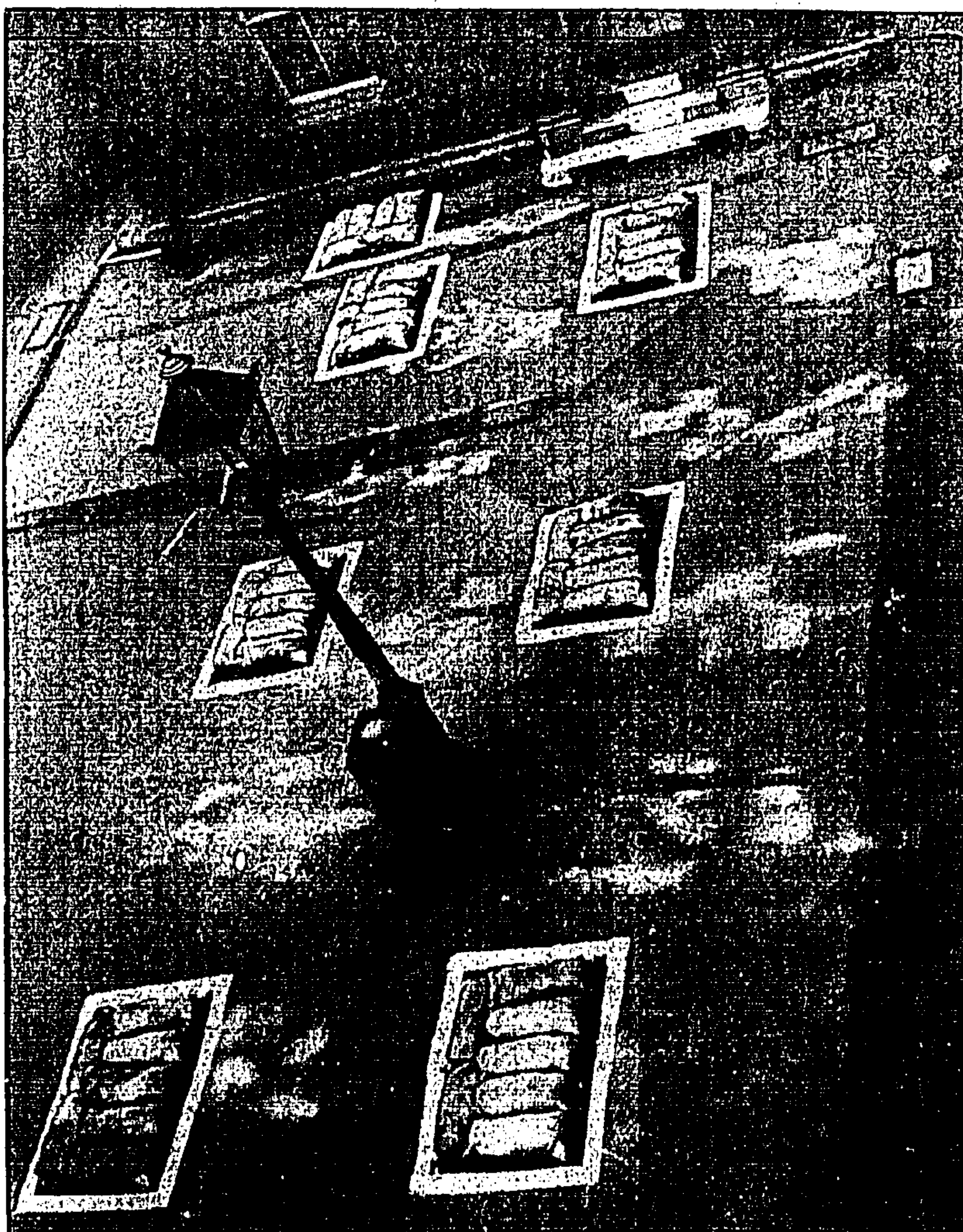
will send a Staff Photographer to all events of public interest. Requests should be addressed to the Pictorial Editor.

THINGS YOU NEVER DREAMED POSSIBLE THIS SIDE OF HELL!

'The WARNING'

WEDNESDAY AT THE

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA



The sandbagging of this London court provided a touch of the picturesque to the City's businesslike defence preparations.

Have you a daughter aged 6 to 8?
Knit her this wind-resisting set of

Helmet and Gloves

SEVERAL mothers who have knitted up Balaclava helmets for menfolk on service have realised that the design would be good for young children, too.

Trust women to be quick to seize on any practical idea that will add to their youngsters' comfort!

So we publish, to-day instructions for making a helmet for a child aged from six to eight years, with a pair of warm gloves, too, made in matching wool.

And in case you fancy such a helmet for yourself, alternative instructions are given at the end for making it to fit a grown-up.

Helmet

With two No. 10 needles and scarlet wool cast on 120 sts. and work in K. 1, P. 1, rib for 1 in.

Next row—Rib 14, slip these sts. on to a safety-pin, work in rib to end. Break off wool. Change to No. 8 needles.

Following row—Sl. the first 14 sts. on to a safety-pin, join in the natural wool, and work in st. st. (1 row plain, 1 row puri) across the centre sts. for 4½ in., then cast off 30 sts. at the beginning of the next 2 rows.

Continue in st. st. on the remaining 32 sts. for the back for a further 4½ in., ending with a puri row. Break off wool.

NECK BAND

With the right side of work facing, and using natural wool, rib the first set of 14 sts. on to a No. 10 needle and on to the same needle pick up and knit 35 sts. up the side of the hood, knit across the 32 sts. on the No. 8 needles, then pick up and knit 35 sts. down the other side of the hood and finally work in rib across the other 14 sts. from the safety pin. (130 sts.)

Work in K. 1, P. 1, rib for 1½ in. Then in the next row make holes for the cord thus:

*Rib 4, M. 1, K. 2 tog., rep. from * to end. Change to No. 8 needles and work in K. 1, P. 1, rib for 1½ in., ending with a row on the wrong side.

Next row—K twice into every st. all along the row. Now work 1½



Ins. in K. 2, P. 2, rib. Cast off loosely in rib.

TO MAKE UP

Press work carefully under a damp cloth with a hot iron, taking care not to stretch the ribbing. Join the neck seam and back seams. Make a length of chain, using scarlet wool and thread through the holes at the neck. Attach a small tassel to each end of the cord. Press all seams.

Gloves

LEFT HAND

With No. 8 needles and scarlet wool cast on 64 sts. and work in K. 1, P. 1, rib for 1 in. Change to natural wool and continue in K. 1, P. 1, rib for 2½ in. (3½ in. in all.)

Next row—Change to No. 10 needles *K. 1, P. 1, K. 2 tog., P. 1, K. 1, P. 2 tog. rep. from * to end. (48 sts.)

Work 3 rows in K. 1, P. 1, rib, then in the next row make holes for the cord thus:

*Rib 2, make 1, P. 2 tog., rep. from * to end. Work 3 rows more in K. 1, P. 1, rib.

Now divide the sts. on 3 No. 10 needles as follows:

1st needle—K. 12, 2nd needle—K. 24, 3rd needle—K. 12. Using a 4th needle K. 9 round plain.

Next round—K. 5, K. the next

MATERIALS

3oz. of 4-ply wool in Natural. 1oz. of 4-ply wool in Scarlet. 2 No. 8 Knitting Needles. A set of 4 No. 10 Knitting Needles with points at both ends. A Crochet Hook.

ABBREVIATIONS

K, knit, P, purl, st. stitch, ins. inches, rep. repeat, m. make, tog. together, sl. slip, st. stocking stitch.

TENSION 7 sts. to 1 in.

7 sts. from the 1st needle and place on a safety pin and leave there for the thumb. K. to end of round.

Next round—K. 5 cast off 7 sts. K. to end. K. 18 more rounds, then shape the top thus:

Next round—1st needle—K. to last 3 sts. K. 2 tog. K. 1, 2nd needle—K. 1, K. 2 tog. through the back of the loops K. to the last 3 sts. K. 2 tog. K. 1, 3rd needle—K. 1, K. 2 tog. through the back of the loops K. to end.

Next round—Knit. Rep. the last two rounds until 16 sts. remain (4-8-4). Break off wool and thread the end through the remaining sts. Draw up and fasten off.

THE THUMB

Sl. the 7 sts. from safety pin on to a No. 10 needle, then pick up the 7 cast on sts. on two No. 10 needles and work 14 rounds.

Next round: K. 2 tog. all round. Following Round: K. 1, *K. 2 tog. rep. from * all round. Break off wool, thread through remaining sts. and fasten off.

RIGHT HAND GLOVE

Work this in the same manner, slipping the first 7 sts. from the third needle for the thumb instead of the first 7 sts. of the first needle.

Make crochet cords in scarlet for the wrists as directed for the helmet.

Grown-Up Size

Here are the alternative instructions for making the helmet in a grown-up size:

Cast on 160 sts. instead of 120 sts. and work in K. 1, P. 1, rib for 1 in. Sl. 20 sts. on to a safety pin instead of 14 sts. Then work in st. st. for 5½ in. instead of 4½ in. Then cast off 36 sts. instead of 30, and continue for 5½ in. instead of 4½ in.

NECK BAND

Work as given, picking up 44 sts. along the side of the helmet instead of 35 (170 sts.) then work in rib as given as far as *. Cast off in the rib.

TO MAKE UP

Press the work lightly, join back seams and front seams. Press the seams.

Some Skins May Be In-Between

BY JACQUELINE HUNT

WHOEVER thought up the classification of oil skins, dry skins and normal skins should have added a fourth type—in-between skins. While some women have skins that are definitely oily or dry, and a few have skins that are clear and soft enough to be classed as normal, the majority of us have skins that fall into none of these classifications.

The situation is clearly stated in this letter from a reader: "My skin seems dry, especially across my cheeks, on my forehead and along my jawline, but when I use creams my nose and chin become shiny and tiny eruptions occur. I tend to have a few inconspicuous blackheads, but when I use creams and foundations they become worse. When I omit creams altogether and use just soap and water, tones and becomes scaly and rough. What can one do for a skin like this?"

Such an in-between type skin is a problem and there is no one simple solution that applies to all women. If your skin is that temperamental type, you must experiment and you must be patient, for you may not find the right routine immediately.

Oil Chokes Pores Two things you must do for a skin like this—cleanse it and stimulate it. It needs softening, too, and this is the toughest part of your problem. Too much oil will cause choked pores; too little will permit your skin to flake and will keep it thin and sensitive. You must have just the right amount of softening creams.

I suggest, in treating a skin of this type, that you keep a notebook and make a complete record of everything you do. Follow a routine for ten days. By this time you can tell whether you are on the right track. Make any changes indicated, noting them and your progress for another ten days. Now you will have discovered at least the fundamental procedure for taking care of your skin.

You need soap and water—a mild soap that lathers easily, tepid water and a complexion brush with rather soft bristles. Your skin must be clean, even if you use a face cream. Use it as a preliminary cleanser before your soap and water scrubbing. Or you may, if your skin is very sensitive, alternate using soap and water to cleanse your skin one night and a softening cleansing cream followed by skin freshener, tonic or ice water the next night.

Or, and I prefer this method, depend on soap and water for your daily cleansing but once or twice a week have a cream cleansing followed by a softening cream facial or, occasionally, a stimulating cream mask. If you prefer the soap and water clean-up daily, use it at night and use cream and tonic for cleansing during the day or whenever you come in out of the cold.

Washing is good for every type of skin because it cleanses deeply and immaculately. It clears and brightens your skin because the scrubbing, the warmth and the shock of a cold rinse or skin tonic arouses the circulation. Scrubbing removes flakes of dead, dry skin and reveals the firm, clear skin underneath. Finally, soap and water are good for you, because soap is mildly antiseptic as well as cleansing and helps you resist skin infections.

For annoying little blemishes, even the dry skin will benefit by a twice-weekly treatment with one of the grainy preparations. Some of these are used in place of your soap for your regular scrubbing; others go on something like a mask. When dry it is washed away. If your skin feels sensitive after this treatment, smooth on a little cream, but wipe off the excess after ten minutes or so and splash your skin with cold water.

Whether you use a softening cream every single day or wash with soap and water, the time to apply it is after your skin has been washed and rinsed thoroughly. Some girls use it every night, leaving it on from ten to fifteen minutes. The excess is then removed and the skin sponged with tonic or splashed with ice water. The last is important, for surplus oil left on the skin does cause trouble for some.

Other girls feel that a thorough massage with softening or lubricating cream twice a week is sufficient to prevent the dry, scaly patches, and keep their skin soft without encouraging over-activity of the oil glands about the nose and chin. For the latter, it is a good idea to sponge the areas that tend to be oily with a slightly drying astringent or lotion. As the general tone of your complexion improves, you will find the extremes of oiliness and dryness less pronounced, however, and eventually you'll boast proudly that you, too, have a normal skin.



Here's Mainbocher shirred bodice on a gored skirt—tapered shades. It is American silk crepe, Cefanese yarn.

Removes Ink Stains

To remove ink stains from children's washable clothes kerosene is recommended. Pour about a tablespoonful of kerosene over the ink stains and rub well. The next step is to rinse in kerosene. By this time the ink spots will have disappeared. Ink spots should be removed before the garment is laundered.

For Healthy Teeth

If you want strong, healthy teeth, be sure your diet contains enough milk, fresh fruit juice and other foods containing calcium and phosphorus. Vitamin D is also important in building up resistance against tooth decay. Eat crisp, hard foods that give exercise to your gums. Gums that are red, soft or bleed easily need the attention of your dentist. When he has made any necessary tooth repairs and treated any infection that may be present, he may recommend simple massage for keeping the gums pink, firm and worthy of your polished teeth.



A smart wool dress for wear. The wool, a new lightweight fabric, is soft and smooth—just the thing for girls who say they can't wear wool. Note the patch pockets, a softly tailored detail so smart for winter.

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Is Your Child Afraid?

ALTHOUGH many mothers, especially those children are spoiled from the start, believe that children are a prey to many terrors, the fact remains that children are born with only two fears—the fear of loud noises and the fear which arises from a feeling of insecurity.

Every young baby will start suddenly if a door bangs near him, for instance, and he may even scream with fear. But if properly and sensibly treated he will soon become accustomed to practically all noises.

Some children are much less susceptible than others, too. An illustration of this is the common noise of thunder. It frequently happens that children thoroughly delight in the noise of thunder; they think it has been specially planned for their amusement.

And in such cases it is only because of the fear shown by an older person in their presence that they will ever develop nervousness in connection with it. It is the duty of every adult to show calmness and presence of mind when children are around for once the fear has been developed it is a different matter to shake it off.

The psychological effect of an adult being afraid is enough to imprint the terror in the baby's mind.

It is just as difficult to get a child who has misguidedly been allowed to become afraid of the dark to conquer his dread. No child is born with a fear of the dark; but there are any number of fears which can be caught by some form of suggestion.

A child who goes to bed in the dark right from his birth is never afraid of the dark as such, but may easily become so through a frightening experience; for instance, listening to a loud noise, such as an angry voice raised in temper.

Parents would save themselves and the children in their care infinite worry and unhappiness if only they would remember the actual hereditary fears and strive to erase them.

The Proper Way to Hold a Baby

Every mother should learn to hold a baby so that he feels safe—and so should every father, too. Frequently one hears a mother say that the baby seems to prefer his father holding

him, and she thinks that this is because the child senses his father's strength. It is far more likely to be because the father is careful to support the child's back and neck so that the little head does not wobble loosely.

No child is able to sit up alone until he is about five months. It is wise when shopping to hold him in the crook of the left arm so that his head is well supported against the shoulder and the mother's right hand is left free. In this position the child feels absolutely secure.

Some babies get into the habit of screaming when they are bathed, and this is often because they feel insecure. Their backs are not adequately supported and they are not able to support themselves.

A peaceful child who has been brought up with a sense of security makes a peaceful adult—and, incidentally, contributes towards a peaceful nation.

But there is a big difference between bringing up a child in a peaceful, happy atmosphere and spoiling him by over-pampering him. In these days there seems to be an increasing habit among young couples to leave small children alone in the house at night.

A far better plan would be to pool resources with other parents so that there is always someone left in charge. This plan can be made to work with great success, even with only two sets of parents it can allow several free evenings a week.

There have been disastrous instances of children being left alone at night. The fact that a child normally sleeps through the night is no guarantee that he will do so on any particular occasion. He may wake frightened by a storm, a loud noise outside, or be somehow disturbed by the unaccustomed quietness of the house. That frequently happens.

We are all creatures of habit, and it is as easy to form a child's character so that he is fearless and courageous as it is to make him timid and fearful. And no one can be a good parent unless he or she is willing to understand and accept responsibilities for the child's welfare.

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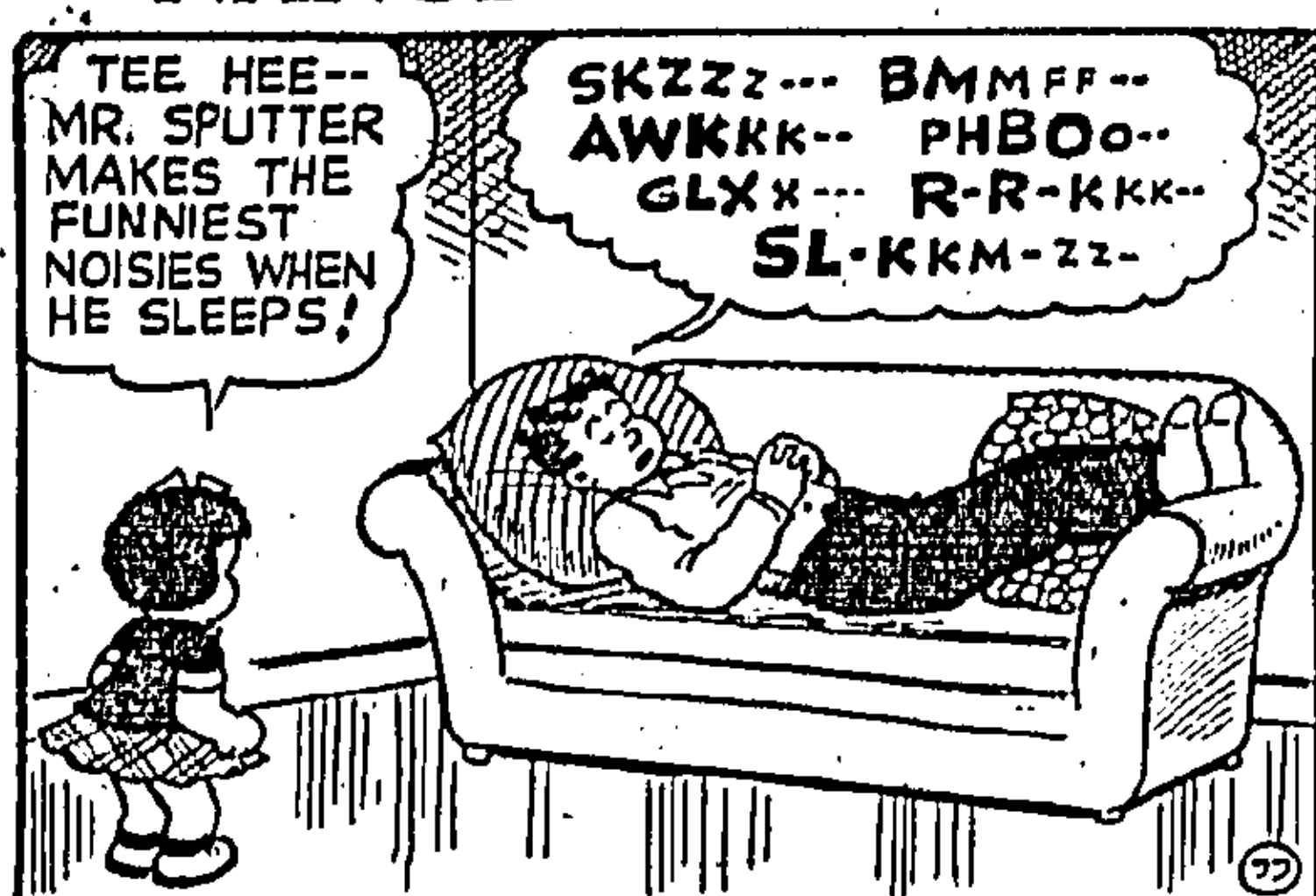
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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

NELSON OF 1939



ADMIRAL SIR DUDLEY POUND, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCES.

MAKING YOUR HOMES SAFE FROM BOMBERS

FLEET STREET.—Earth, gravel or shingle, scrap timber, masses of old books, and pieces of old linoleum are the materials used by the Ministry of Home Security in its model types of indoor or outdoor shelters which Londoners will presently be able to inspect. They have been constructed to illustrate the leaflet recently distributed to householders "Make your home safe now."

At 260, King's Road, Chelsea, visitors will see the surface "pill-box" big enough to shelter four people where the ground has been excavated to a depth of two feet, and a low wall built round it of boxes made from planks or short lengths of old floor-boarding filled with earth. The fourth side of the shelter is the brick garden wall. Thicker planks support the boxed earth roof, and linoleum protects this from rain.

In the same garden is a scrap timber-covered trench shelter for ten people, the trench dug four feet deep in the earth, its roof formed of old

boards supported on rafters, covered with linoleum, and earth piled on top. These shelters give protection equal to that of the Government steel garden shelter, and the timber for each costs only a few shillings. An emergency covered trench just under 4ft. in depth was built by three men in one day.

Window Protection

A large room in the house had been chosen to show three types of window protection, one window protected by a large bookcase tightly packed with two feet of old books, a second by boxes of earth or shingle or of sandbags, piled on a table, and a third window was protected by a shingle screen. Wire netting was nailed across the window frame inside and out, old linoleum placed inside the netting, and the space between it and the window glass filled with shingle.

The coal vault beneath the pavement, with its strong vaulted roof, and the escape openings into vaults on either side made a very good shelter. The Ministry considers that while a room with a small window and thick outer wall gives good protection, a basement passage with two walls as protection on either side and two means of exit is still safer.

The basement passage at No. 58, Abingdon Villas, Ebury Court, a house of more expensive type, was situated under a garden, a task not requiring skilled labour. A glass window had been painted with a special clear paint as protection against shattering, and there was an earth wall protection for a semi-circular window. No. 12, Chritwood Road, Wandsworth, was a less solidly built semi-detached house where a small kitchen at the end of a passage had been chosen as the most suitable "safe" room and its windows filled up. The front door was protected against blast by a wall of earth.

DEFENCE BONDS

Cable and Wireless, Limited, are among the large firms assisting their staffs to purchase Defence Bonds and National Savings Certificates. Arrangements have been made by the Company for Cable and Wireless Staff throughout the world to have facilities for investing in these new Government securities.

Amazing Instruments Are Almost Human

BRITAIN BEATS NAZIS IN SCIENTIFIC WAR

By IAN MACKAY

RANGETOWN. FOR the past two days our little party of British and Dominion journalists have been whirled from one great arsenal to another in the incessant clamour of anvils and electric hammers.

Our ear drums have been shaken by the roar of great guns; our eyes glazed by the blinding glare of oxyacetylene flames; our flesh parboiled by the outrageous heat of furnaces.

To-day, after our sojourn in those infernos, we emerged into the blessed peace and sunlight of a scientific heaven.

NAZI BOAST FAILS

Planes Not As Fast As They Claimed

THE airplanes are warming up. Air raid alarms and air reconnaissance have spread to the hitherto strangely undisturbed area, the British sector of the Maginot Line.

But the best bombing weather already has gone. For eight weeks the Nazi pilots have enjoyed the ideal "six-tenths" conditions which are the dream of bombers.

I should explain that the "tenths" are units of the sky space. Six-tenths of this area have lately been clouded. This cloud is the bombers' friend. They can approach behind it, emerge from it, and retire into it like a trench raiding party popping out of their bomb-proof shelter.

Now these conditions have changed. The autumn harvest of the winter he will operate under increasing disabilities.

We can congratulate ourselves on this. For the German warplanes still outnumber ours, though in speed they are inferior. Recent bombing visits to our shores have barely achieved 200 m.p.h. At this pace our pursuit planes must throttle back if they are to keep under their fire the enemy gunner behind the pilot.

This slowness of the German bombers makes it equally hard for their own fighters to accompany them, protecting them like destroyers protect a battleship. For the escorting fighters must hold themselves back in order to carry out their convoy duty while our own fighters can fling themselves against the whole armada at top speed.

Training in Canada

The break up of flying weather favours us in a second sense. It gives us time to move pilots to very likely that the Power with the most pilots will win this war. It takes from six to 12 months to train a pilot. The supreme value of Canada at the moment is that she can provide the training grounds.

KIDNAPPED YOUTH

Cheng Chung-Fai Returns To Hongkong Unharmful

Son of a wealthy Chinese in Hongkong and brother of Cheng Kwok-yau, Cheng Chung-fai, 17, who was reported to have been kidnapped from Hongkong, was traced to Poko, Wai-chai district, and rescued in a Chinese Police raid.

The boy returned to his parents at 78 Morrison Hill Road on Saturday and is recovering from the effects of his experience. Cheng told his parents that he had not been maltreated by the kidnappers. When the police raided the house in Poko, it is reported, Cheng was found with a man named Wong Chum, who allegedly had enticed him away and who described himself as a mechanic of the Ping Kee radio firm of Gloucester Road, Hongkong. When arrested Wong was with two girls and all three are at present in the custody of the Chinese Police at Poko.

The boy was not interviewed, yesterday as his relatives said he was not in a condition to receive visitors.

For to-day, we visited the inspectors who test the scientific instruments without which modern warfare would be a feeble affair. We looked, in short, over a great optical instrument factory which is working top-speed, fashioning the eyes of the Fleet, the Air Force and the Army.

Kinethocodolites

It would be idle mockery for me to pretend that I understood one-hundredth part of the things I saw. But you will not wonder at that when I tell you that many of the skilled workers who produce them, or the highly-trained soldiers, sailors and airmen who use them, know very little about these astonishing instruments. Among the many marvels which we saw, but failed to understand, were:

Predictors which tell you in advance where an aeroplane is going to be, thus enabling the shell and the aeroplane to arrive at the same place at the same time;

Kinethocodolites, which film the passing planes and never let them out of sight.

Epidiastopes, which throw on the wall enormous natural-coloured photographs of anything you place inside them and can detect forged banknotes;

Telescopes which look round corners;

Gunsights which enable you to see behind your head, and a comic-looking gadget—which should be in every schoolboy's knapsack—which will work out mathematical sums or problems instantly.

The predictors not only record the future movements of enemy aircraft, but actually make allowance for the wind.

"A Little Knowledge . . ."

The machine is worked in close co-operation with the anti-aircraft gun, but the gunners are not encouraged to know how the predictor works.

"A little knowledge is very dangerous in a thing like this," my officer guide said, "and we think it better they should not know anything about it."

Then there is a new height-and-range-finder, which records two pictures of the approaching plane.

The man at the controls turns a handle and when the two pictures meet the exact height is recorded on a chart at the back of the findersman. A Ministry of Supply spokesman told me our instruments are definitely better than Germany's . . . "unless they have something we know nothing about."

In the inspection department we saw a new, wide-eyed type of anti-aircraft binoculars which work night as well as day.

At the optical works we saw lenses, glasses, cine projectors and all sorts of visual instruments being turned out by the thousand.

A Wonder Lens

The star product here is the new lens which the R.A.F. is using in the reconnaissance flights over Germany.

This has a wide field of vision which enables the airman to photograph in small detail an area of 40 square miles from 20,000ft.

You will appreciate what this wonder lens can do when I say that 40 square miles is exactly 40 times the area of the City of London. It can photograph accurately and in detail everything in the area between Highgate and Streatham, and Poplar and Bayswater.

It consists of five different kinds of glass, and it took two years to work out the mathematics of the thing. "If you want one, they will let you have it for £300."



No Tea, No Coffee, No Smiles

I HAVE just returned from a trip through Germany—the most bewildering and depressing journey I have ever made.

As a neutral I had no difficulty in obtaining a visa to enter Germany.

Neutral newspapers I had with me were confiscated at a railway station near the frontier.

I was handed my traveller's ration cards containing vouchers for about 2lb. of bread, 2lb. of meat, and 5oz. of fats and butter.

Troops Go Home

At Freiburg, the first station immediately behind the Siegfried Line, the train was invaded by hundreds of troops in full war kit.

Five East Prussians entered my compartment on their way home for a fortnight's leave. But their one idea seemed to be to get some sleep.

I was told that more trains were following and noticed that troop trains going in the opposite direction were quite as numerous.

But it seemed to me that while foreign reports stressed the constant flow of fresh troops, westwards, they might have overlooked the fact that these were, in the main, reliefs, and that the eastbound trains were by no means empty.

Ersatz Coffee

THE Frankfurt hotel at which I stayed was practically empty. And it was here I first sampled the food which the Germans now have to eat.

Coffee was coffee only in name. It was brewed from a mixture of acorns, barley, and synthetic coffee.

Often during my journey I heard German women, normally so proud of their rich brown coffee, exclaim: "It is so much the lack of meat and other things I mind, but what wouldn't I give for a real cup of coffee!"

Tea.—This was even worse. Bread.—What it was made of I don't know. It certainly contained only a small proportion of wheat.

Butter.—I received two tiny pats in exchange for a 1/2oz. ration voucher—was possible.

Sugar was greyish in colour. "I was given three minute lumps for my tea."

Marmalade.—A "frugal" helping—was quite good.

Nobody Smiles

WHAT struck me most was the complete absence of mirth. Nobody smiles. The Germans have forgotten how to smile. They have become stern and worried. Throughout my stay in Germany I was haunted by a feeling that the civilian—and even more so the foreigner—is an intruder.

Even the Germans themselves are conscious of this, and only the active Nazis seem immune from its depressing effect.

Everywhere there are men in uniforms. All cinemas, theatres, concert halls, night clubs, and other places of amusement are open, but owing to the shortage of money they are not well frequented.

Landmark To Be Museum

KANSAS CITY.—The original Wyandotte county court-house building has been bought by the Women's Chamber of Commerce here and will be used to house a historical museum. Mrs. Fannie Slagill, president of the chamber, said the building would be restored as nearly as possible to its early-day appearance.

St. Francis Hotel

13a Queen's Rd. Central

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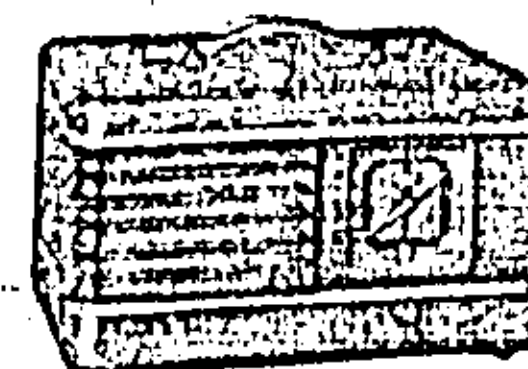
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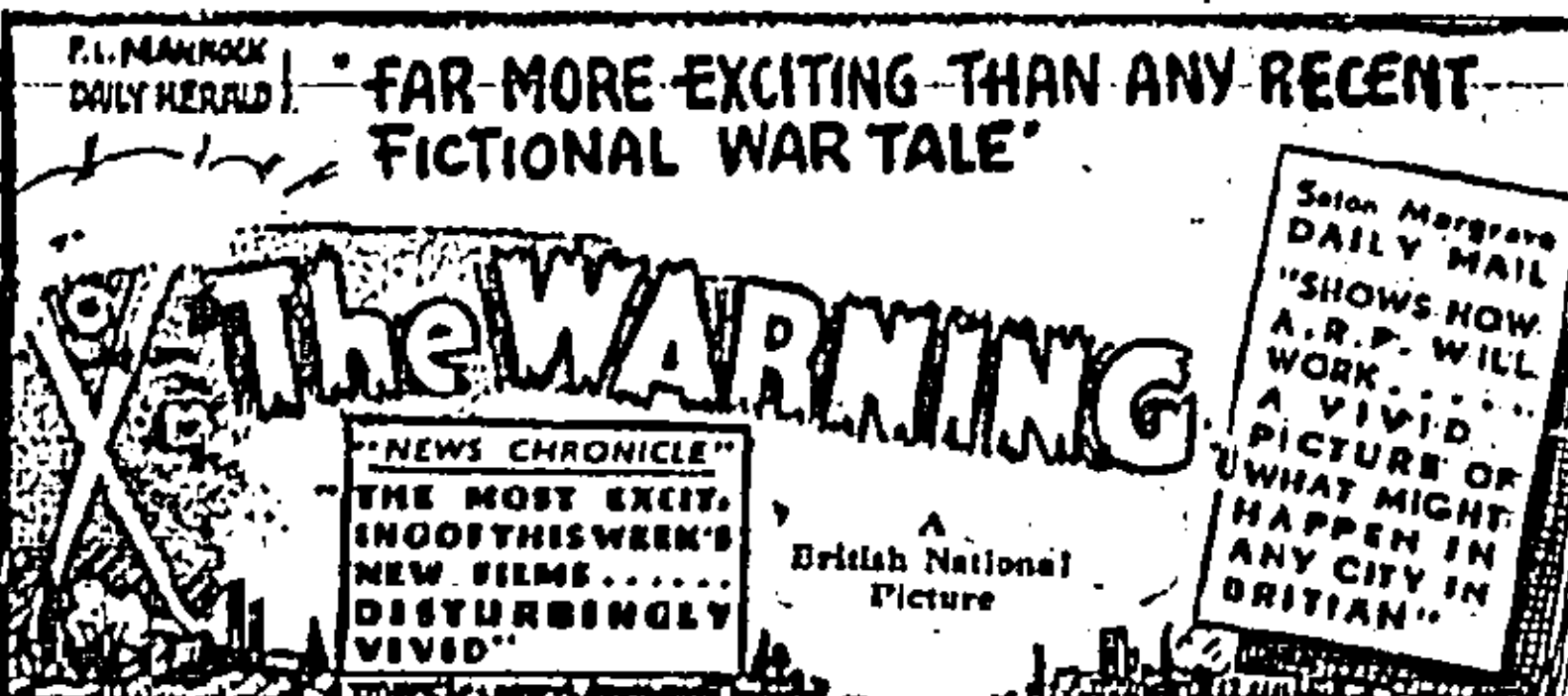
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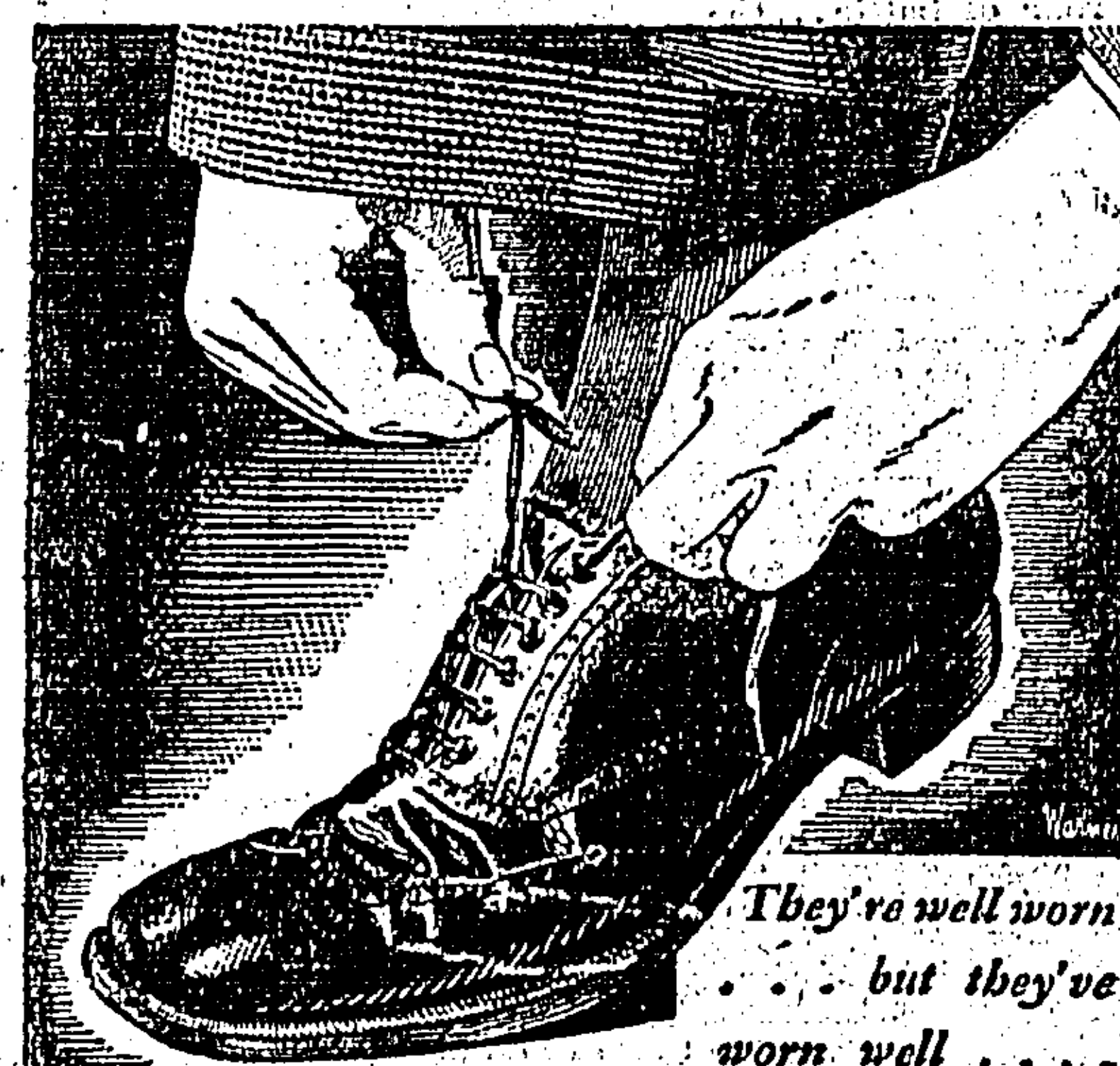
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ARE THEY THE MARKED
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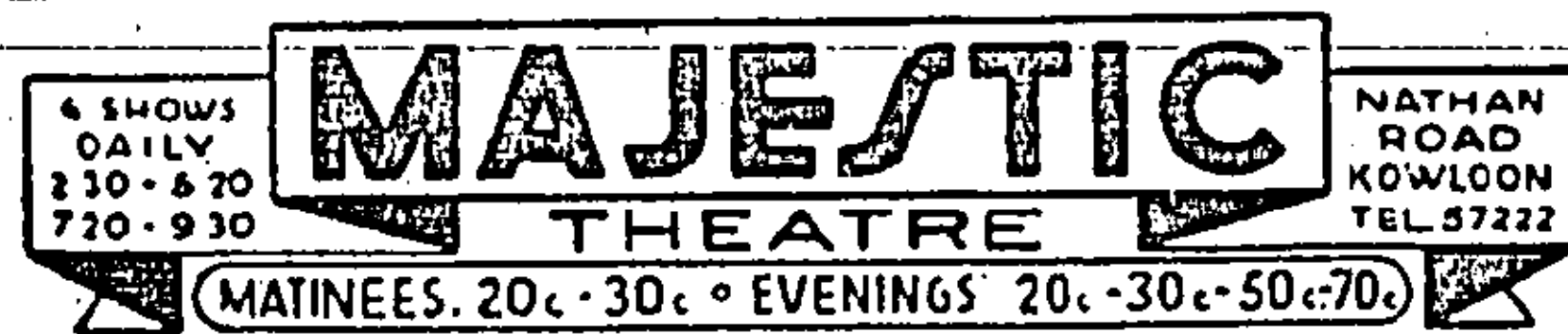
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Picture



TO-MORROW SHIRLEY TEMPLE
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Picture



NEXT CHANGE
The Year's Gayest Laugh Hit!
LORETTA YOUNG - WARNER BAXTER - SINNIE BARNES
"WIFE, HUSBAND and FRIEND"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

SHOCK FOR NAZIS

May Lose Out Over New Soviet Move

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The prevailing view in official circles is that an understanding exists between Hitler and Stalin regarding their spheres of influence in Northern Europe.

It is felt, however, that Berlin may be chagrined at the clumsy manner in which Stalin is extending the Soviet sphere of influence.

Germany is likely to suffer from the following effects:

- 1.—Owing to the Soviet using up the war supplies which Germany expected would be available for her;
- 2.—The Finnish war is alleged to be revealing serious weaknesses in the Red Army which have cast doubt on the value of Soviet military aid to Germany;
- 3.—The Soviet onslaught has aroused violent indignation against the totalitarian States among neutrals, including the United States.

League And Finland

Special Meeting To Hear Appeal

GENEVA, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—M. Joseph Avenel, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, is calling a meeting of the League Council on December 9 in response to Finland's appeal.

According to a source close to Finnish circles here, the Finns hope to bring about a rupture in the diplomatic relations between the members of the League and Russia. At the same time the Finns hope that the United States will lend her support, and thus influence the great Powers to take a stronger attitude against Russia and to break off commercial relations.

The Finns call attention to the fact that Italy is still technically a member of the League as her two years' notice only expires late this month.

Officials' Reserve

PARIS, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Official circles maintain complete reserve regarding Finland's appeal to the League.

It is stated that all member states must be consulted before a council meeting and that France has not yet taken up her position.

Roosevelt Appeal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Replying to President Roosevelt's request to the U.S.S.R. and Finland, to avoid resorting to "inhuman barbarism," the Finnish Government stated that the civilian populations of unfortified towns will not be bombed provided that the U.S.S.R. scrupulously observes the same rules.

According to the State Department, no reply has yet been received from Moscow.

Investments In Canada

Relaxation Of Exchange Control

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
OTTAWA, Dec. 2 (UP).—Non-residents may now invest funds in Canada for capital development without being subjected to the Foreign Exchange Control Board's stringent wartime export regulations, according to an official announcement.

The Board said that new regulations would permit non-residents, in certain circumstances, to liquidate capital investments made in Canada after application of the foreign exchange regulations, and to export the proceeds under special licence.

Effect Of Regulations

The new regulations are effective where the following circumstances apply:—

- 1.—Where non-residents sold foreign exchange through an authorised dealer subsequent to Sept. 15, 1939, for the purpose of making investments in Canada.
- 2.—Where resultant Canadian dollars were invested in Canada in an entirely new undertaking, such as building a manufacturing plant, development of mineral resources or extension of an existing plant.
- 3.—Where non-residents subsequently liquidate the investment.
- 4.—Where foreign exchange is required for the proceeds of such sale or liquidation up to an amount not exceeding the original investment.

Same Old Methods

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
KAUNAS, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Fifty-three Jewish inhabitants in Warsaw have been executed on a charge of resisting German soldiers, according to a Berlin telegram received here.

Scores Executed

KAUNAS, Dec. 4 (Reuter).—Reports from Warsaw state that scores of Jews have been executed as the result of the discovery of the bodies of S.S. victims of guerrillas.

CHURCH PARADE

Scots Observe St. Andrew's Sunday

A special service was held at the Union Church, Kennedy Road, yesterday morning, St. Andrew's Sunday, when the Scottish Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps held its annual Church parade.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Northcote, accompanied by Capt. S. H. Batty-Smith, Major-General A. E. Grasett, accompanied by Capt. R. E. T. St. John, Commander and Mrs. A. J. Peters, Dr. D. C. R. Black, Chaplain of St. Andrew's Society, Sir Atholl and Lady MacGregor, Hon. Mr. A. L. Shields and other members of the Society and the Scottish community, attended the service.

The Scottish Company paraded under Captain A. W. Brown, acting Officer Commanding, and marched to the Church from Headquarters, headed by two pipers.

Other officers of the Volunteers present included Lt.-Col. H. B. L. Dowbiggin and Captain E. N. Thursby, the Adjutant.

The service was conducted by the Rev. K. Mackenzie Dow, who took as his text "Seek ye the Lord God your Father and do his commandment."

Muscle was supplied by the band of the 2nd Bn. Royal Scots, by kind permission of the Officer Commanding. There was a large congregation.

After the service, a reception was given by the Chaplain at Volunteer Headquarters.

LATE NEWS

(Continued from Page 1.)

The incident began when a party of 15 municipality policemen broke into a cafe, split open the front door, and searched the rooms. They are said to have found a British soldier, Private Peel of the East Surrey Regiment, and a civilian and to have arrested them.

As they were taking the prisoners, along a small group of unarmed British soldiers came out of another cafe and the policemen opened fire on them.

An East Surrey Mechanised Patrol at the perimeter and another lorry, carrying fully-equipped soldiers and bren guns rushed to the scene and took up a position opposite the scene of the shooting.

A large part of the S.M.C. police came up and later the municipality force left, leaving the scene to the East Surreys and the police.

OLYMPICS MAY BE ABANDONED FOR EVER

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3 (Domel).—Count Billel Latour, Chairman of the International Olympic Committee, declared to-day that if Finland relinquishes its undertakings, the 1940 Olympics will be abandoned for ever.

Count Latour said that the American offers to take over the organization of the 1940 meets will prove unfeasible because it would be almost impossible to secure the participation of European countries under the existing circumstances.

Police Cook Convicted Of Theft

"You have done a very silly thing, but in view of your youth I don't intend to send you to prison. Instead I shall bind you over for \$20 to be of good behaviour for one year," said Mr. Edwards at the Central Magistrate's Court this morning when he found Choi Pau-dong, 20, guilty of the larceny of \$5 from Chan Sul.

Det. Sergeant Macpherson said both Choi and Chan were employed at the Central Police Station as cooks. On December 2 Chan had just received his pay and had hung his mess-jacket on the wall of the kitchen when Choi came and took from it \$5.

When questioned Choi admitted taking the money but said he only did so in order to play a joke on Chan.

Crushed Against Ferry Wharf

Crushed against the side of the Shamshupo Ferry Wharf yesterday, a 13-year-old boy, Ho Hong-yue, had his pelvis fractured, and was later sent to the Queen Mary hospital in a serious condition.

THIEVES BREAK INTO HOUSES

Clothing valued at \$181 was stolen from Chau Yue-wing, 460 Shanghai Street, ground floor, when a thief broke into his house yesterday.

Wong Wing-yuet, 41 Pottinger Street, lost \$135 in money from his house last night.

Balkan Sobranie

The World's Finest

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Always FRESH STOCK at
C. INGENOHL'S CIGAR STORES
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YMCA WEST LOUNGE THEATRE

Admission: \$2.20 & \$1.10: Children (Matinees only) \$1.10 & 70c.
GRAND XMAS PANTOMIME

ALI BABA

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QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

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LAST 4 TIMES TO-DAY!

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The most bizarre pages from the record of modern crime have been formed into this thrilling story.

CRIME SCOOP!

Adapted from J. EDGAR HOOVER'S

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SPECIAL FOR TO-MORROW—ONE DAY ONLY—
A MIGHTY DRAMA OF A MIGHTY EMPIRE!

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MATINEES: 20c-30c. • EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c.

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DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20, 8.30, 9.30 P.M.

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FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

You'll thrill again when he signs again in this heart stirring drama from the heart of Dixieland!

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Benita Hume, Alan Mowbray Louise Beavers, Henry O'Neill, Marilyn Knowlden and the famous Hall-Johnson Choir

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NEW MARCH OF TIME presents
"War, Peace & Propaganda"
A Timely & Revealing Subject Not To Be Missed!

Kidnapped

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S

WARNER BAXTER BARTHOLOMEW ARIEL WHELAN

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

AIDS STAFF TO AID BRITAIN

BALTIC STATES TO CONFAB

TALLINN, Dec. 3 (Reuter).—The Foreign Ministers of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia are meeting here on December 7 and 8.

It is stated that the principal topic of discussion will be the economic situation, especially foreign trade in connection with the economic warfare.

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